THE

Spanish-Austrian

LEAGUE:

OR, THE

ORIGIN and CAUSES

Of that long and

BLOODY WAR.

WHICH WAS

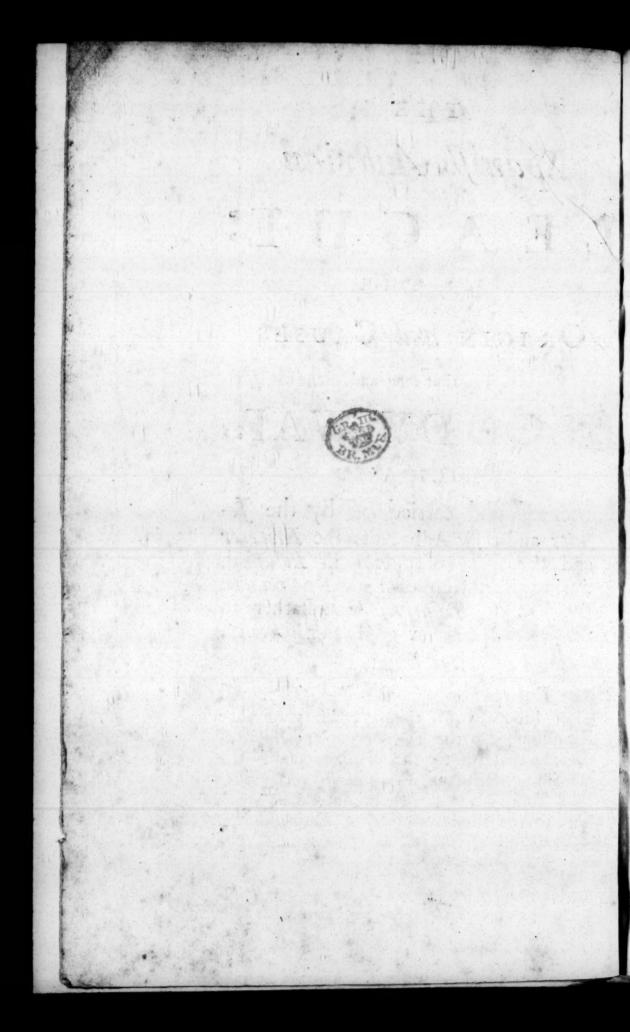
Fomented and carried on by the Jefuits and their Adharents the Emperor
and the King of Spain in Bohemia,
during the Reign of King FREDERIC
the Elector Palatine, Grandfather to
his present Majesty of GREAT BRITAIN.

TO THE

Utter Extirpation of the Religious and Civil Liberties of the Protestants of that Kingdom; to the Devastation and Spoil of Germany itself; to the Distraction of the sourishing State of Great Britain, by that faral Civil War in the Reign of K. Charles Ist. And to the total Confusion of Europe.

LONDON:

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Right Honourable

Sir John Eyles, Bart.

Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON.

THE Design of the sollowing Tranflation being merely to revive to
the View of these Nations that abominable Tragoedy, which was acted in Bohemia,
a Century since, by two or three bigotted,
Popish Tools, to the Destruction of a City,
an University and a whole Kingdom, at a
time when Men of the same Principles, or
(rather) equally bigotted are contriving
to act the same upon this Theatre and in
this Age, I thought I might innocently
enough gratify an Ambition of sheltering
it under a NAME, that can effectually secure it against the strongest Storms of a
guilty Faction.

As this Nation, my Lord, has frequently been bleffed with good Princes, so have its Cities been honour'd with good Magistrates, who have in times of Difficulty often given glorious Proofs of their Loyalty to their Sovereign and their Love to their Country. Of this, none can produce more eminent Instances than that August

City, of which your Lordship is deservedly the Supreme Magistrate. Your Lordship, notwithstanding the other high and arduous Stations of Life to which the free Voices of your Country have call'd you, seems providentially designed to this great Trust of Power and Prudence, at a time when the Crown is threatned with a War from abroad; as (not many Years since) it was with a Rebellion at bome, when a true Protestant Predecessor of your Lordship's bravely possess'd the Pratorian Chair.

Under your Lordships Auspicy we are consident, no rude, tumultuous Sounds of Rabble shall interrupt the Peace of this great and slourishing City, nor seditious and cowardly Insinuations of foreign Agents or servile Memorialists insect the Minds of your fellow Senators and Citizens. What may not be expected from a Protestant, a Scholar, and a Gentleman? But here I may as insensibly be led into an Excess of the Rules of Decency, as of the Limits of a Dedication, and therefore I abruptly (though humbly) retire from your Lordship's Notice, who am,

My LORD,

Tour Lordship's

Most devoted

And most obedient, humble Servant

The Translator.



THE

PREFACE.



NOW offer to my Country
a Translation of a Latin
Manuscript, which has
been in my Hands ever
since his Majesty's happy
Accession to the Crown of

these Realms. The Original was written, here in England by Barthol. Mikysco, and Caspar Hlawacius, Fellows of the University of Prague in Bohemia, and Exiles in London, at the Request of a worthy Divine in Norfolk. I have presented them to the World in as true and just a Light as I could, that is, the Reader has a fair and an honest Translation of the Original, unembellish'd by affected Turns of Oratory, conceited Resimements, or labour'd

bour'd Cadences. Whatever I could difcover to be the true and proper Sense of the Authors, that I have firstly adhar'd to; and given it in that Stile only, which in my poor Opinion would do them the greatest Justice. For I think I could not pay a juster Tribute to the Ashes of these worthy Confesiors, than to revive them to the World in a Dress of their own chusing. Besides, when we attend to the Relation of bare Matters of Fact, which is the Case before us, it can't be suppofed that the Reader should be entertain'd with that Elegancy and Politeness that is expected from mere Speculation, or from those Essays whose Design is rather to amuse than inform him. This is all I shall offer in Apology for the Plainess of the Performance. If the Subject itself should happily meet with a friendly Reception in this homely Drefs, there won't be wanting those who may bereafter polish it up to the Goust of the more elegant Palates.

The Truth is, through the whole appears such a just Resentment and strong Indignation towards the Authors and Instruments of Tyranny and Slavery, so passionate a Regard for the Honour of God, and so warm an Affection for their Country's Liberty, that to offer to refine upon them would be as impractica-

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ble as injurious. Who can imagine that two Gentlemen, two Scholars, two Proteftants, two free Bohemians could possibly express their Resentments or describe their Miseries with less Fire? Even the Common, low Order of People could not but figh out in deepest Groans the loss of their little Property, of their dearest Friends and Relations, of that glorious thing Liberty, who only feem'd less concern'd than others, because they wanted Words to express their Grief. But when such and greater Sufferings affect Minds that are nicely apprehensive, concern Men of thorough Knowledge and Education, Men, who from an intimate and universal Acquaintance with all that is eligible in this Life, form true and just Notions of the Glories of that which is to come; who both from Nature and Religion detest Cruelty and Barbarity, as much as they delight in Mercy and Humanity; when fuch Minds are affected, I fay, no wonder that the whole Force of Language is marshall'd to their Assistance, and the colletted Darts of Sacred Rage fall Sharply pointed upon the woeful Offenders, facit Indignatio Versum. - What could more Sharpen the Complaints of oppressed Mankind, than after they had been basely stripp'd of every Thing that was valuable to them, of every Thing that could make

make this Life easy to them, to be told Sarcastically, that it was for the Good of their Souls, to be villainously held out to the World as Traytors and Rebels, and thus to loose their Privileges with a Jest, and their good Report by a Jesuitical Fetch? But it must be that where Villainy is triumphant, there Innocence will be op-

press'd.

Our Authors bave made all and more than this so evident in the following Sheets, that I shall refer the Reader to the Entertainment it self: Only for the Sake of. those who may not have been conversant with the History of that Time and Country, I shall in a few Words give them fo much Light as is necessary to lead them into an equal and unprejudic'd Understanding of the whole Affair. (But it will be proper to signify by the Way, that by the Phrases Golden Bull, Pragmatic Sanction, Majestatic and Rudolphine Diploma and other such unifual Terms, is intended nothing but those Acts by which the Rights and Privileges of the Empire and the Bohemians were settled and secur'd to them, as ours are in England by what we call MAGNA CHARTA.)

Authors give us about fifty two Dukes and Kings of Bohemia, from the beginning of that Government down to the time of the Emperor Charles Vth, when the House

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of Austria first took Possession of it. It is plain from that History, that to this Prince's Time the Bohemians constantly elected their Kings, or at least freely received none without an Engagement to preserve their Privileges, &c., And though we are told by a very good Authority, that learned Prelate Dr. W. Nicholfon late Archbishop of Cassels, that the Emperor Henry IVth, in a Diet of the Empire at Mentz, created Wratiflaus Duke of Bohemia a King, and let a Crown of Gold upon his Head about the Year 1082; from which Time the Emperors always claim'd a Right of incesting their Kings, and frequently Spirited a Rebellion in the People against those who would not receive such Investiture at their Hands: Yet it is evident enough in many Instances, that they have proceeded to elect their Kings without any Regard to this Imperial Claim, bave drove out such Kings whose Interest has been supported by the Emperors of Germany, and establish'd those of their own chusing, notwithstanding their powerful Opposition to it. Albert of Austria, who ungratefully attempted to deprive the Bohemians of the Privilege of electing their Kings, had never been Emperor had be kept his Word, or King of Bohemia had be not given it. For he accepted the Kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary upon

a solemn Stipulation with the States, that he should not accept the Empire; the Hussites being justly apprehensive of the Danger that such an Accession of Power must subject their Privileges to, and of bis Inclination to annul them. And they found not themselves mistaken; for as foon as be was chosen Emperor, contrary to his Treaty with them, he made it his chief Concern to suppress the Huslites, and to deprive the Bohemians of all they had been fighting for, especially of their known Right of electing their Kings. But these Violences were of very short Duration; for the Providence of God diverted bim by a War against the Turks, and be died on his March against them before he had reigned two Years. His Son Uladislaus succeeded; but be being young, the great John Huniades was chosen Governour during bis Minority: and then the Hussites had some respite from Oppression. But when the young King came of Age, be soon reviv'd the old Persecu-tion against them and soon died, aged 23. George Podebrache who had been Governour of the Kingdom a part of his Minority, was upon his Decease, An. 1458. chosen Regent. But his seeming Holiness, the Pope of Rome excommunicated bim, and raised a Rebellion against bim, because be favoured the Hustites and Chook

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(book off his vile Yoke: However in Spite of all the Father's Bulls and Bells and the Opposition of two powerful Competitors, he kept his Government, and died in Peace 1471. Then was chosen Uladislaus the Sixth, Son to Casimir King of Poland, who reigned to the Tear 1516. For the Emperor Frederic IIId, though he reigned 53 Years, could never recover either Bohemia or Hungary, which some say he lost by Covetousness. So that Lewis, Son of Casimir succeeded, but being under Age, he was put under the Protection of the Emperor Maximilian Ist, and Sigismond King of Poland. But Lewis being unfortunately drown'd in a Morass at the Battle of Mohatz, where the Turks defeated him Oct. 29. 1526. the House of Austria once more crept into the Possession of the Bohemian Crown, and (excepting that little time the Elector Palatine enjoy'd it) have kept it ever since, to the utter enslaving that Poor, unhappy People. Our Authors have carried the History down to their own times so well, that I need only give a Summary Account from Puffendorff of the Origin of this War, and so bring it to a Conclusion; for their Detail of Transactions terminates at 1646. whereas the Peace was not concluded till 1648.

The PREFACE.

It feems in the religious Peace concluded at Passau 1552. only two Parties were included (viz.) the Papists and those of the Augsburg Confession, all others being denied the free Exercise of their Religion in the Empire. But some of the States of the Empire having fince that time embrac'd that part of the reform'd Religion which is called Calvinism, the Papists would have secluded them the Benefit of the religious Peace. But they on the other Hand (among whom were chief the Elector Palatine, and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel alledg'd) that as the Difference between them and the Lutherans was not very circumstantial, that therefore they ought equally with them to be deem'd of the Augsburg Confession.

But the Lutherans, who strictly adher'd to the Words of that Confession, refus'd to admit them to their Communion, though they could not think that they were to be deserted to the persecuting Spirit of the Papists, on account of the Disterences then substituted between them. Nevertheless, through the Rashness of some warm Lutheran Priests, these Disterences were so aggravated and the controverted Points so explain'd or rather perplex'd, that the Name of a Calvinist became as odicus to some of the Lutherans, as that of a Papist. The Papists knew very well what

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what Advantage to make of this, and therefore made their Court to the Lutherans (especially those of the Electorate of Saxony) and when they had gain'd their Ear, easily won them to a Belief that the Calvinists were Enemies equally dangerous to them both, and thus by a mutual Dioulsion of these contending Protestant Neighbours, they doubted not to destroy them both whenever they should attempt it. was thought necessary therefore to the common Security of those of the Reformed Religion, that they should enter into a Confederacy; which they did, and from the Accession of many Protestant Princes to it. it was call'd the Evangelical Union. The Papists on their Part form'd an Alliance, which they call'd the Catholic League. At the Head of this were the Emperor, the King of Spain, and the Duke of Bavaria. The Design of this League was not only to disannul the Agreement made at Passau, where the free Exercise of Religion was fecur'd to the Protestants, till Things could be better adjusted at the approaching Diet, to revoke the religious Peace establish'd in Germany afterwards at the Diet of Augsburg (where it was provided that neither Party Sould molest each other under the Pretext of Religion, and that such of the Church-Lands and Revenues as the Protestants had been posses'd of before the Peace

Peace concluded at Passau, Should remain in their Possesson) but to subdue all the States of the Empire both Protestants and Catholicks, and so to make these mighty Monarchs the Arbiters of the religion, Trade and Liberty of all Europe. Thus the Flame first broke out in Bohemia, where they thought they had just Cause to begin; which how just it was thefe two Martyrs will tell you: As also bow just it was in the Elector of Saxony, a Protestant, to defert this Evangelical League, and in the midst of Action to clap up a separate Peace with the common Enemy, with Papists, who were ravaging the World with Fire and Sword. Had not the generous GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS stepp'd forth, where would have been the Liberties of the Empire? where the Ballance of Europe? And bow basely was the Palsgrave deserted by those whose Duty and Interest it was to bare contributed their utmost to bis Support, feeing be volunt arily engag'd bimfelf. in the common Cause of Liberty and Religion. But though through the unaccountable tergiversation of those whom even near Relation should bare led to his Assistance, this truly Protestant King Frederic was not very bappy in his Person, yet in his Posterity he has been amply recompened, fince by his Daughter ber late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, one of the most accomplished PrinPrincesses of her time, the great Preserver of Mankind bas given Great Britain another Protestant Deliverer, our present most Gracious Sovereign King GEORGE, from whose Royal Loins in the Course of the same good Providence a Frederic already happily descended, may one Day (way the British Sceptre. This War was at last after thirty Years Continuance concluded by the Treaties of Ofnabrug and Munster. By this Peace, the Authority of the States of Germany and the Protestant Religion were establish'd so firmly and the Emperor's Authority so wellbounded, that it would not eafily be in his Power bereafter to disturb either of them: But the poor Bohemiaus have not fo much as the free Exercise of Religion allowed them to this Day.

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But now we see a new Spanish-Austrian, or Austrio-Spanish League upon the Carpet, the profess'd Design of which is far more extensively injurious than the other. That was only pretended to defend the Popish Religion against a dangerous Protestant Union, not to impeach the common Rights of Mankind (though there was more in the Grass); but here they barefacedly avow a Design of disposing and seizing of Towns and Kingdoms, of Trade and Navigation, in Design of all Remonstrances of Breaches of as solemn Treaties.

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as can be made to secure Property, and in contempt of all Decency for those Regards of Gratitude which a long Series of many and extraordinary good Services from these Nations may justly challenge. Does this new League imagine that a Nation who has so generously and successfully aggrandiz'd another, cannot as powerfully resent an ill Use of that borrowed Greatness? We are not so near our Stumps as to bear contentedly whatever Indignities the Caprice or alter'd Schemes of a Prince may throw upon us. We have a King and we have a Senate: We have a Fleet and we bave Britons, that at Sight are ready to convince any fond, rash Aggresser that we are not very fafely to be affronted. And here one cannot but as a true Englishman detest the little, wile Scriblings of a race of Mangrels, who infift upon being English Breed One of them, who has already been led out of the Chambers of Death by the Goodness of his injur'd Sovereign, to whom he had long fince forfeited bis Life, bas most ungratefully, with what Weight be could (though light enough poor Creature!) hung upon the Wheels of bis Majefty's bappy Administration. In vain doth be endeavour in this part of the Age to bully bimfelf into confiderablenes: That will only do with the Wax-Chandler before Gibraltar, or his old Friend

Friend the Transalpine abjur'd Pretender and bis attainted Renegadoes; pudet

hæc opprobria dici.

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The rest of his abandon'd Fraternity rake up their weekly Filth for a squalid Journal, that has been the Receptacle for all the common Filth of the Town thefe 12 or 13 Years past, into which every four'd Jacobite is at Liberty to belch his Crudities, when he knows not bow to digest tabat be receives. Thefe pretend to tell us upon what Grounds and upon what Foot a War should commence, when England is in the Right and when in the Wrong, to resent the Injuries offer'd ber by ber Foes; to inform us boto rich or boto poor The is, bore able or unable to refift ber, formidable Enemies, whose Greatness they very civilly feek to raise upon their own Country's Ruin. But as I know that none but the filliest or most profligate of Jacobites will be concern'd in such low Scandal and dirty Reflection as Juch Dust Carts. must produce to those that rake in them, so I shall leave them for the Dungbill, and congratulate my Countrymen that we are out of the reach of the Malice of thesa People. We certainly have the best Church and the best Constitution that have yet appear'd in the World, and it is as certain that they are the best defended that over they yet were, which I know those will will never allow, who mean nothing but absolute Tyranny and a Spanish Inquisition: Those who would give up our pruning Hooks for Battle Axes, our fruitful Fields for a barren Wilderness, our Improvements in Learning for the thick Darkness of Ignorance, our Island of Liberty for a Dungeon of Slavery, the bright Sun-shine of the Gospel, for the black Midnight of Pagan and Popish Superstition: In a Word, every Thing that is valuable and comfortable, for all that is vile and miserable.

And now methinks we are naturally directed from the miserable State the poor Bohemians are now subjected to; who were once as bappy and as brave a People as our selves, to look up to Heaven the Dwelling-Place of the King of Kings, and to return bim our beartiest Thanks for sending us so great a Deliverer. Our Condition was not much less desperate than the Bohemians within these few Years; we had little Security for the Continuance of our dear and precious Enjoyments; but on the Contrary, a gloomy Prospect of Woe and Misery invading us through a Popish Impostor, heavy Fraught with the Wrath and Revenge of 26 Years Disappointment. None can conceive the Horror that must bave attended so fatal a Turn of Circumstances to these Nations.

Surely then we cannot be too fix'd in our Resolves as Protestants and as Britons for

a hearty and constant Affection one towards another. We as sensibly as some other Nations have felt the terrible Consequences of Party-Division. Let us unanimously discountenance Persecution in any Shape or Dress, in any Principle or Prosession whatever, and assiduously cultivate the Arts of Peace in this happy Island, that as we gave his Majesty the Concern of sinding us a divided Nation, he may have the Glory and the Pleasure of being truly serene by making us a quiet and an harmonious People.

Bleffed be God, we have a Prince on the Throne, who under him has protected and will protect us from all the wicked Designs and bloody Devices of cruel Men, a Prince who is descended of an illustrious Race of Protestant Princes, through many Branches of Royal Princes, through many Ages: In a Word, a Prince who has more than answer'd the Expectations of all his Loyal, Protestant Subjects, and Shewn more than common Mercy to ungrateful and unnatural Rebels. Whatever happy Genius therefore shall bereafter attempt his just Character, I am persuaded be will view bim in the Extensiveness of his Influence upon the Protestant Interest abroad, as well as in his Paternal Care of his Subjects at Home. Had I Room here I would infert his Majesty's Letter to the Swiss Cantons; but that I shall refer to the Reader's Perusal, and content my self with giving him the Sense of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and my Lords the Bishops, when they returned his Majesty their most humble Thanks for his gracious Interposition on Behalf of the poor Protestants in the Palatinate and elsewhere. The Substance of what his Grace spake is as follows:

I am also directed by my Lords the Bishops, to return our most humble Acknowledgments to your Majesty for the Protection your Majesty hath been pleas'd to give to our Brethren the Protestants of the Palatinate, and of Poland and Lithuania, persecuted for the Faith of Christ. We are persuaded, that this Royal Charity will draw down innumerable Blessings from Heaven, upon the Person of your Sacred

Majesty and your Affairs.

Our Saviour Christ hath promised, that he who gives a Cup of cold Water only to the least of his Disciples, for his Sake, shall not lose his Reward: How much more will the same Blessed Saviour plentifully reward your Majesty, who have extended your Care and Charity to so many Thousands of his suffering Disciples; and have thereby, in a singular Manner, appropriated to your self the Title which your Ancestors have derived to you with the Crown of this Realm, of being indeed the Defender THE



THE

Origin and Causes

Of a long and Bloody

CIVILWAR

BETWEEN

CHRISTIANS.



HEN a City is fet on Fire, the frightned Citizens run in a Body together, partly to enquire into the Beginning and Causes of it, partly to extinguish it, and partly to take care of their own Effects: So, Christian Reader,

Lover of heavenly Truth and antient Liberty, the Citizens of the Christian Commonwealth, have often been discoursing each other upon the Reasons of the War begun in Bohemia, and continued in other Parts of Germany, (even down to our Time;) and many have been distracted into various (nay contrary) Opinions, by what has

been

been said and written upon the Subject. Which Distraction would excite any true Patriot (especially one more immediately concern'd in the Danger) to fearch into, and give a fair Account of the Origin and Genuine Causes of this vast and dreadful Flame, which in a little Time must confume the City of the Evangelical Church, unless God, in his infinite Mercy, put a Stop to it, and awaken all Protestants out of their Lethargy, to exert their united Powers for the extinguishing it, and for preserving all that is dear to them. For as the Causes of a Fire are often injuriously ascrib'd to one or another; so will it be in this Case, till they are trac'd out by a thorough Examination. For tho' in fo general a Confusion, every Man is more intent upon putting out the Fire, than upon an idle and præposterous Disquisition into the Origine and Causes of it; yet lince the Champions of Anti-Christ, and even the Favourites of Protestant Kings and Princes, Court Parasites, and the vile Mob, for Victuals and Drink, impose upon the Christian World false Causes for the true, and every where accuse the Bohemians of Rebellion; the Love of God and of our Country commands, that we first search into the Origin of this bloody War, from the very Experience and Evidence of the Thing, and then shew its pregnant and genuine Caufes. Yet not to touch upon every particular, we shall record only the general Heads.

The monfrous Wickedness of Anti-Christ.

Pious Christian, you very well know, or ought to know at least, and never to be seduc'd from that Knowledge, that Anti-Christ was to come into the World, with a notorious Desection from that Simplicity which is in Christ, with a most insolent Arrogance in his Church, with Omnipotence,

potence, with Signs and lying Wonders, and with the strong might of Satan; that the Mystery of Iniquity is already come into the World, and that the present Age may clearly discern, that this is the Roman Pontiff. For whatever the Scriptures or the Fathers have foretold of Anti-Christ. you may easily see in the Pope; nor doth the whole World fofter so horrid a Monster as this Anti-Christ, who prefers himself to every Man, who exalts himself above all that is called God. who is departed from the Simplicity of Christ, who has fet up for Universal Bishop of the whole World, for Head of the Church, and King of Kings, who hath invented a new Worthip of God, new Articles of Faith, a pompous Religion quite contrary to that of the Primitive Church, who hath fram'd Ceremonies and Canon-Law for the support of his Throne, most cruelly persecuted the faithful Worshippers of God with the whole Evangelical Body, affirm'd to himself an absolute universal Power, and in fine, usurp'd the Name and Omnipotence of God, and the supreme Vicarship of Christ.

Thus deep dy'd with the Malice of that Dragon Satan, whatfoever he pretends, whatever Sheeps Cloathing, or Horns, the Wolf lurks under, he is with all his might and main endeavouring, either craftily to feduce, or forcibly to extirpate the true Church of God, which worshippeth God in Spirit and in Truth, according to the Rule of Holy Scripture; not according to the Traditions of Men; and on all Occasions is so very Intent upon infecting her with poys nous Errors, or involving her in fatal Wars, that if he can't subdue her to himself, he may however ruin her. To which end he has led the Van-guard of this long and bloody War.

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And indeed through the dreadful Permission of God Almighty, how much has he fucceeded in these Designs, to the Punishment of many for their Contempt of the faving Gospel! For from the Years 606, and 607, when * the Emperor Phocas rais'd Pope Boniface the 3d, to the Primacy over all the Churches by little and little, and from the Time of Charles the Great, Ann. 772, to Charles the 4th, 1347; and under Wencestaus his Son, surnam'd the Idle, Ann. 1400, he has been fo fwiftly advanc'd to this prodigious Heigth of Dignity, that he has bewitched the whole World almost with his Sham Titles and false Pretensions, establish'd whatever pleas'd him for Articles of Faith, excommunicated and even t whipp'd Kings and plagu'd them with Wars. And for what Reason? That the Strength of the fecular Powers being spent and broken by frequent Wars, and their Families destroy'd, he himself might the more easily subject their Kingdoms and Provinces to his Mock-

* Boniface the 3d stimulated by a domineering Lust, and frantic Pride to break the Bars of Apostolic Discipline, plagu'd the Church with horrid Contentions, and by the Tyrant Phocas was declared Universal Bishop, though declar'd Anti-Christ by Pope Gregory, who abominating the Title of Universal Bishop, honestly said, that to consent to that wicked Name, was

thenry the 2d, King of England was so miserably plagu'd by Thomas Becket, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, that on a certain Time sitting at his Table, he curs'd all those Servants he had ever rais'd to Honour, for their Remissiness in revenging the Wrongs done him by the Arch-Bishop. Four of his Attendants, spurr'd by this Resentment, go and kill him. But this was punish'd in the King with the utmost Ignominy; for he was whipt with Rods by a Monk in a Convent, and severely fin'd, before he could recover the Popes Favour. Yet Mathem Paris makes him complain thus; after submitting my self and my Kingdoms to the Romiss Church, nothing has gone well; but svery thing against me; and thus he died of Grief.

Spiritual Jurisdiction. Hence has he deriv'd his immense Riches, his great Power! With these has he been so elated as to appear formidable to the whole World, to usurp the Imperial Chair of Rome, to force all Nations to worship him and kiss his Feet, to make and repeal Laws, and to obtrude his Plenipotency where-

ever it has pleas'd him.

But God, in this fo thick a Darkness taking pity on the fad Face of the Church, put a Bridle in the Mouth of that Apocalyptic Beaft. For when he most facrilegiously resolv'd to take away the Cup of the Blood of Christ, that new Covenant of the Church, and had wholly taken it away in the East, the Almighty immediately fent forth Teachers and Defenders of his Church. Among other Witnesses of the Truth. a principal one was John Wickliffe, an English Divine, a Man exquifitely skill'd as well in all manner of Philosophy as in Divinity it felf. He was of the University of Oxford, and began in the time of Urban the 5th, to refute the Popish Errors both in his Lectures and in his Writings. His Adversaries pick'd out of his Writings feveral Articles, some entire, others maliciously wrested, which the Council of Constance afterwards condemn'd; among which the Articles concerning the Eucharist, are also recited. And this Dectrine of Wickliff's, tho' deriv'd from Austin, from Orthodox Antiquity, and from Scripture Witnesses it felf, the Popes oppugn'd by their English Bishops of the at several meetings, condemn'd Wickliffe himself Truth in England. of Herefy, and persecuted him so violently, that Wickiffe he was forc'd to abfcond. Nevertheless through refutes the the goodness of God, he was preserv'd and re-rours, Ann. ftor'd to his Church, by his Credit with well-1367 or dispos'd Noblemen, especially John Duke of 1371. Lancaster.

He died 1386.

Lancaster, and at length ended his Days peaceably in the constant Profession of the Truth. Though dead, they often pelted him with their Anathema's, and at length by Pope Martin's Command, they dug up his Bones and burnt them, together with his Books; but his Doc-

His Books trine they could not suppress. wereburnt

fohn Hus

1428.

The Truth thus condemn'd in Wickliffe, not long after was again publicly defended and propagated by John Huss and Jerom of Prague, two conftant Teachers and Witnesses of the and Ferom Truth, which both of them sealed with their of Prague. Blood. Thus while they were opposing themfelves to the Pope's Decrees, preaching the pure Word of God, and teaching the Administration of the Lord's-Supper, in both kinds, the Pope cites them to Constance, under the safe Conduct of the Emperor. But as they were Theywere steddily defending the true Doctrine at Conburnt alive stance, they were both by an unexampled and unatConflance heard of Perfidy condemn'd and burnt to Death.

Faithgiven Yet the Doctrine of Truth was far from being 1415 and burnt out; so far from it, that it gave many 1416.

in Bohemia and Moravia, whom that Anti-Christ daily persecuting, fresh Courage and Strength to embrace it. Amongst whom Providence rais'd up that Defender and Champion of Folm Zisca, the Truth, John Zisca, a Noble Bohemian, with whom the Angels fighting (as the beloved of Truth, Ge. God) and the Bohemians, they miraculously deneral of the feated and ruin'd all the formidable Armies that the Pope could raise out of Germany (which was then a Lackey to the Whore of Babylon) and other Nations, and fo impair'd the Strength of the Beast, that by their Arms they gain'd the free

Exercise of their Religion, and the use of the

Cup for the Churches of Bohemia and Moravia.

Bohemian Army, fought Eleven Battles, and won them them all.

Defender

of the

There

There the Pope with his Almightiness and baffled Attempts confounded by that Hussite War, detected and despis'd more and more by many Witnesses for the Truth rais'd up in England, Scotland, France and Germany, was fo wounded and fell'd by the Voice of the Gospel, as by the Sword of the Spirit, together with all his Traditions, that, unable to support the Weight of his Pretensions, he was forc'd to suspend the Thunder of his Excommunications, to leave fafe and found to the Bohemians the Cup of Christ, with the purity of Doctrine and Discipline seal'd by the Martyrdom of Huss and Jerom, to give up for a time in Germany, France, Switzerland, England and many other Places his gainful Trade of Indulgencies, * to hear the found of the Gospel sore against his Will, and to see his shameful Errors

*Pope Leo the 3d, to gratify his Sister's Avarice, and to make some speedy amends to Thirty One Cardinals, who had purchas'd the Hat at 500000 Crowns each, lest no Method untry'd for the raking up of Mony. None was more gainful than the new Market of Indulgencies, by which the Superstitious had their Sins pardon'd for Mony. This therefore he proclaims, Ann. 1516. throughout all Christendom; and because he would not straiten himself for Time, would have it continued for Eight Years. Cryers and Brokers are sent from Rome all Europe over: Cardinal Campejus into England, Angelus Arcomboldus into Denmark and Sweden, Samson of Milan into Switzerland, Johannes Tecelius into Germany, who openly persuaded the Vulgar, for the more easy milking them of their Mony:

1. That those who bought these Letters of Indulgency, were

secur'd in their Salvation, &c.

2. That the Soul immediately upon Payment of the Mony

would fly out of Purgatory into Heaven.

3. That these *Indulgences* had that Virtue, that no Sin was so heinous (nay if it were possible to violate the Mother of God) but it would be forgiven.

4. That Men by fuch Indulgencies were absolved of all Man-

ner of Punishment or Sin whatever.

These Wares Martin Luther oppos'd at Wittenburg, Octr. 31. following by Ninety Propositions.

expos'd. Mean time he was continually fretting and suppressing his Choler, till he could find out some way or other of revenging and exalting

himself to his pristine Dignity.

But in process of Time, as once the Arians infected both East and West with their Poyson. so he usurp'd the Name of the Catholic Church, which he limited to his Followers only, and abated nothing of the Titles he had before impudently arrogated, but once more forc'd himfelf upon the whole World. He accus'd the true Preachers of the Gospel and all the Followers of Christ (who were far inferior in Number to his Locusts) of Heresy; He conven'd Councils, confisting of his fworn Drudges the Cardinals, Patriarchs, Arch-Bishops, Bishops and the whole Posse of secular and regular Divines. The Protestants he refus'd both Seat and Voice, pronounc'd them guilty unheard, and made himfelf, and those with him, Accuser, Judge and Witness. The Council of Constance he grac'd with the Title of the general Council of Trent: There he condemn'd the Reform'd of Herely, and so impos'd what was transacted in it upon the Christian World, as if they had been condemn'd by God himfelf, the Ancient Oecumenical Councils of the Church, those of Nice and Constantinople and all other Christian Councils. give the greater Sanction to fo foul a Procedure, he call'd to his Defence the Secular Arm, and so laid up Fuel for fresh Flames.

But though he trusted all his Tricks and Cheats, to Councils, Titles and Acts (the Authority of which was openly controverted) a Council more resembling Pharises and Arians than Christ and his Apostles, and the Assemblies of the Primitive Church; not like Christ with the Church,

but Anti-Christ with a Synagogue of Malignants, and the greater Part of Christians with their Cafars, Kings, Princes and People, not duely difcerning the Head and Tail (if I may fo fay) of this Fox-wolf, voluntarily adher'd to him, acknowledg'd, venerated and homag'd him, not as he really was, but only as he feem'd to be: Yet as many of the Evangelic Princes in Germany as were hearty, as also some Cities of Sueden, England, Bohemia and other Provinces, * Protested on their Part: That they were not Heretics, but true Christians; That it was highly injurious to condemn them unheard; That the Pope was a wicked, partial Judge; That he had unjustly made himself Accuser and Judge, and that he had made up the Assembly and Suffrages of his own Creatures. Further, that he himself was an Heretic, an Idolater, an Apostate and a Tyrant, the great Anti-Christ, who fpake not the Truth but Lies, not the Word of God, but the Traditions of Men; who fought not the faving Peace of Christians, but Ruin, War and carnal Interest: Moreover, that they would not adhere to him, his Councils, nor the Multitude of his Followers; but to Christ and his Holy Gospel, with his little Flock; nay, that they would fuffer Persecution with it, and if need were, oppose their Arm to the secular Arm. Thus the Christians to the Scandal of the Roman Prelate, divide into the Parties of Papifts and Evangelics or Protestants, and whereas those Kings

t

The Protestation of the Evangelies was exhibited to Charles the 5th, at Placentia the 12th of September 1519, and gave the Evangelies the Name of Protestants. For as Thuanus has it, Lib. 1. this Name was given to all after that, who went into any new Schemes of Religion, or protess'd to amend it, and for that Reason separated from the Church of Rome.

commit Abominations with the Whore of Babyon; so Wisdom is justify'd of these her Sons. Thus things are ripening on both Sides into a

desperate War.

Now to deprive the poor Christians of all hopes of a Reconciliation, and to expose them to the Miseries of a cruel War; the Devil, that Murderer, that red Dragon, that endless Lyar, spawn'd from his own Mouth a new Sect ready furnisht with Lies, Frauds and Murders, † Jesuites or rather Suites, i.e. felfish, whom Anti-Christ very greedily accepted for the support of his Throne, now in a tottering Condition. And as formerly the Dominicans, Preachers and other Monks under the Casars, the Frederics, the Henrys and other Princes brought Wars upon the Christians, for the support of the rotten Chair of Anti-Christ; so now the Jesuites inflame their Divisions, thrust their Nails deep into the Ulcer. These by their Writings and Disputations not only defend the perverse Conduct of the Court of Rome very pungently, variously and craftily palliate it, extol the Pope with his Traditions above every thing, vilify the Protestants, charge them with Heresy, and depress them with the whole Gospel it self; but circumvent even Kings

[†] Ignatius Loyoala, a Spaniard, a Man prophane, fierce, cruel, rigid, bloody, as the Papists themselves own, was the Founder of the Jesuitical Sect, which Paul the 3d, approv'd of 1540. From whose Heretical and Sacrilegious Doctrine, such Pestiserous Fruits have been produc'd, as have effectually and really prevail'd against the Kings of France, Britain, the Princes of Orange and others. So that no wonder, Kings and especially the Northern Princes and People, hold in detestation, so tricking, fraudulent and prossigate a Kind of Men, in whom as in the last hatching of the Devil, Anti-Christ itselfmust fall.

and the Princes of the Earth, infinuate themselves and the Cause of their High Priest into their Esteem, and like Frogs are wearying their Courts by their importunate Croakings and turbulent Counfels, till they have provok'd them to a general .War, to persecute and lay wast the Church of Christ on pretense of its being Heretical, and to kill the faithful with a view of doing God Service. All these things the Scriptures have foretold of Anti-Christ and particularly of the Jesuites in Revelations, xvi. ver. 13 and 14. And I faw three unclean Spirits like Frogs, come out of the Mouth of the Dragon, and out of the Mouth of the Beaft, and out of the Mouth of the false Prophet. For they are the Spirits of Devils working Miracles, which go forth unto the Kings of the Earth, and of the whole World, to gather them to the Battle of that great Day of God Almighty. And indeed Experience itself plainly shews that they are now fulfilled; as it has been elegantly describ'd in the List of the Sufferers for the Truth, in Morney's Mystery of Iniquity, and very lively depicted in Powel's Book of Anti-Christ.

Seductor Sueco; Gallo Sicarius Anglo Proditor; Imperio explorator, Davus Ibero; Belgarum prado; fur mendacissimus Indis; Italo Adulator; dixi tenes ore Suitam.

But because the Bohemians after the burning of Huss and Jerom, first fought against Anti-Christ, and to his Consusion gave him a grievous Wound, and their Power had been not a little formidable; the Pope convenes a particular Council at Rome, who were to treat of Nothing,

thing, to determine nothing but the Extirpation of the Evangelics. † And first the Bohemians were to be deprived of their Liberty and their Strength together, and then he could take his Revenge on them. For he knew that if he could either subdue or root out the Bohemians, either by breaking their Power, or adding it to his own, for the annoying the rest of the Protestants, who were gradually to be extirpated, that his way would be the easier pav'd for him. Thus as by various devilish Arts and sly Pretexts he is endeavouring to prevail upon the other Kingdoms of the World to receive his Yoke, and as his fworn Vassals to study the Gratification of his infatiable Luft; fo his Scheme before all other things whatever, is to get the Bohemians under, upon which he is plaguing The Bohe- himfelf Night and Day.

mians ackowledge no Superiority in nor chuse

But fince the Elective Kingdom of Bohemia enjoy'd fuch excellent Privileges and Immunities, that they would neither acknowledge the Pope's Suthe Pope, premacy, nor chuse any King absolutely without Conditions, by which the King could do nothing in their King the Business of Religion without the Consent Conditions of the States, especially without the plain Word of God; the Pope apprehending that upon their discovering any Inclination of their King to ferve his Interest, the exasperated States would neglect or entirely exclude the Papifts, and chuse them a King out of the Protestant Princes,

⁺ Says Windeck in his Preface to the Pope: Let the Hereticks know, that we don't want Means for extirpating their Sects; and Cardinal Reginal! Fool, in his Speech to the Emperor Charles the 5th, for the Extirpation of Herefy by a War, fays, These Differences once compos'd, you may the more eatily begin and perfect the rest: There is less Danger from the Turk.

and fo cut him out of all hope of enjoying the The Sta-Kingdom and his Revenge together, he re-tutes of the folv'd to diffemble the Matter for some time, alter'd, to and by Degrees, when the Bohemian Nobility make the were thinking Nothing of the Matter, to change King Heit from an Elective into an Haveditary Kingdom. For the Execution of which Project he fo corrupted the Chancelor of the Kingdom by Bribes and Artifices, that with other Jesuitical Confoirators he alter'd the Records of the Kingdom, the Statutes and Detrees of its antient Kings, and accommodated them to the Lust of his Austrian Slaves. Now the Papists, who were conscious of this Wickedness, were not afraid to give a helping Hand, and under Pretense of a Fire in the Tower of Prague to steal away and suppress the more Antient and Original Privileges. Having thus prepar'd their Inftruments, they would no longer call it an Elective, but an Hereditary Kingdom, and to write it fo in the Chancery; changing the Style; and then they propos'd that they would not Elect a King out of the Austrian Family as before, but accept of him hareditarily. Who foever constantly defended the Liberty of his Country, him they accus'd of Sedition and Rebellion. He that pretended to oppose the tumultuous Insolence of the Jesuites and the Barons they had corrupted and advanc'd to the Posts of the Kingdom for betraying their Country, him they would terrify with the forg'd Tables of the Kingdom, as an inviolable Right, or with the Power of the Austrian, and the Multitude and Prerogatives of the Conspirators. In short, almost all the Anstrian Princes, not minding the Opposition of the Nobles, call'd themselves Hareditary Kings, not only of Bohemia, but Hungary too: Though

Though the Practife of both Kingdoms, the Elections of their Kings, their Accepting of Conditions, their Oaths and Reversals evinc'd the

contrary.

The De-Austrians for establithing an Right in Bohemia. in order to ruin the Protestant Religion.

Notwithstanding this, the Austrians persist in fign of the their Purpose, till at last a Popish, Hareditary King might do what he pleas'd in Bohemia, without the Confent of the Chief of the King-Hereditary dom, establish the Popish Religion, and take away the Protestant, and none dare resist them or defend the oppress'd. Undoubtedly after the Example of the Saxons, and other Kings and Princes, who Tolerate and Reform in their own Hæreditary Kingdoms and Provinces, what Religion they please, without the Interposition of Whence under the Name of a Foreigners. Reformation, all the Evangelics who are the Body of the Kingdom (for there were but few Papists in it) are greivously afflicted, cheatingly subjugated, stript, beaten, banish'd, murder'd and render'd a Spectacle to Men and Angels. Because Ferdinand the Iron Emperor would have it so, Ferdinand, hereditary King of Bohemia, But the pretenfe of confulting the good of the Community can be no good Reason in this Case for the fecular Magistrate's interposing with his Authority for the imposing a new Religion upon For if he would reform Religion, his Rule ought to be the Will of God, not his own, the Institution of our Lord Jesus Christ, not the Ordinances and Traditions of Mens Brains. Which rule Ferdinand the 2d and 3d, in their Reformation (or rather Deformation) have impious-The Predely and tyrannically transgress'd. cessors of the Saxon and other Evangelic Kings and Princes have fet about a Reformation indeed; yet they have not treated their Subjects inhuinhumanly and cruelly upon it: But by the preaching of the Gospel, by teaching, not by torturing, by Persuasion, not by Stripes; with their Wills; not against their Wills they led them out from the dark Corners of Idolatry into the Light of the Truth: As Hezekiah, Josiah and other nursing Fathers of God's Church did of old.

Moreover as the Kingdom of Bohemia is first The King-Member of the Empire, and the King of Bo-dom of hemia upon the Account of his Precedency and his the first having two Votes in the College of Electors, had Member been frequently (till within 200 Years fince) ad-of the Emvanc'd to the Imperial Dignity; the Pope with his pire. Cardinals ordain'd (contrary to the Golden Bull of Charles the 4th) that for the Future they should chuse none for Emperor, out of the Kings of Bohemia, but fuch as were of the Spanish-Austrian-Line, by the Succession of which they might establish an Hereditary Right in that Family to the Empire. Such an Emperor e're long. as in Bohomia, fo in the Empire may decree what he pleases against the Liberties of the German Princes, Dukes, Counts, Barons, the Hanfe-Towns, and the whole Protestant Body. * And

^{*} The Deligns of the Papists in this War, is the Execution of the Council of Trent. Paul Windbeck in lib. de Hares: extirp: Page 324, writes thus. The Emperor was forc'd by meer Necessity, to this Reconciliation with the Protestants: For the Turk making an Irruption into Austria, he was oblig'd to draw his Forces together from all Parts. Again, it appears from what has been said, that the Emp. gave Peace to the Protestants only to the Time of the Council, in which this Breach might be heal'd. Idem. pag. 326. He granted the Protestants a Respite, a Delay, a Toleration until the Decree of the Council of Trent, which was publish'd 1564. Whence one cannot but admire the Stupidity of the Sectarians, who in Defence of their Religion, are so often soolishly thundring and barking against us the Decrees of the Council.

indeed in our Age; Ferdinand fince the Defeat at Prague has given us an ample Specimen of Tyrannical Lust. Ferdinand the 2d who has smote with the Ban of the Empire Frederic King of Bohemia, feveral Protestant Princes, Counts, Barons and Nobles, depriv'd them of their Titles and Estates. put the Popes Vasfals into Possession of the Seats of their ancient Inheritors, and involv'd all Europe in its intestine Wars and Commotions. And why? That the Papists by their Superiority in Number and Strength might put in Execution their Trent Resolutions, that is, entirely to abolish the true Protestant Religion, and at their Will, fix and establish the Romish Idolatry to their great Gain and worldly Advantage. more to strengthen and secure themselves, they are projecting a new Monarch y (to which Charles the 5th first aspir'd) that they might strike Terror into all the Nations, impose upon them an intoletable Yoke and introduce the Inquisiti-Witness France and Spain, and at this Day the incorporated Provinces of Bohemia where they exercise their Tyranny to the full.

These Designs, some experienc'd Persons in the Empire and elsewhere, have long since observ'd from the Writings and Behaviour of the Jesuites, and by several Books have brotherly admonish'd, excited and besought them, that they would awaken and think of these things, stand by one another and repel the open Danger by Force. But I know not how, very many are so secure that they despise these Things, as if God had either decreed or left them to Blindness and their own Destruction. Mean while the Devil never sleeps: The Slaves of Anti-Christ are indefatigably encompassing Sea and Land to have their Wills. The Divine Justice punishing us for our

many

contempt of the Holy Gospel, his giving our Enemies and those who have deserted us, Space and Place for Repentance, permits many things, and continues the Cross of Christ and Persecutions. It would become Christians to be more vigilant and circumspect; lest the Phrygian be mended by Stripes, and many, when all is lost,

grow wife, ah too late are made wife!

Of these Things a Word to the Wife is The Infufficient. Howsoever, it is requisite, that we trigues of make fome Enquiry into those Intrigues, that Christ enforc'd Bohemia to arm. Mean while the King-gage Bohedom of Bohemia, by the Gift of God, always miain a had worthy Men in the State, as well as watchful Pastors in the Church: These, foreseeing the ravenous Defigns of the Wolf, forewarn'd the Flock of Christ of them all, while the temporal Heroes, with Prudence and Courage, opposed themselves to the Machinations of the Bobes Malignants, and defended the Liberty of the mians ob-Church and Kingdom, against their pestilent Freedom Attempts. All of them by their Integrity, of Religia Counsel and Arms, obtain'd from the Council of on from the Council of the Council Bafil, the free Exercise of their Religion; and cilos Ba the use of the Cup in the Lord's-Supper, against sil. the Will of all the Popish Clergy; and lastly, by confent of their own Kings, they constituted a College of Defenders or Senate, confifting of Twenty Four of the choicest Nobles of the Kingdom, who in the Name of the Evangelical States in Bohemia, opposed the Pope and de-stitute Defended the true Religion. There Defenders, fenders, with other Noblemen and Ministers of the Church (there being a very great Necessity for it) form'd a Public Confession of Faith from a Confession the Word of God, in which (the Papists all the on of while Faith:

while calumniating and reproaching them) they plainly demonstrated, that they were not Hereticks, but the true Members of the true Catho-

lic Church: So that all the Bohemiaus as well as the Moravians (except a few Persons) acknowledged the Truth, and professed the Evangelical Religion. And in the State they chose their Kings out of the House of Austria indeed, but not without their free Voices, in Virtue of their ancient Privileges. Yet all and each of these, oblig'd themselves by Oath, Reversals and Compacts, to defend and preserve their Privileges and the Peace of Religion. When the contrary was attempted by Traytors, and some of the Evangelics were proscrib'd in the King's Name, and other Injuries began to be done them (which the restless Malice of the Papists often They offer brought about) the Defenders with other Prime it to Max- Men of State would remind the King of his Obligations, and were ready to defend their and have it confirmed Right. For in the Year 1575, they received a Promise from the Emperor Maximilian the 2d. Emperor of a folemn Diploma or Charter, for the confirm-Rodolphthe ing and perpetuating the peace of Religion, the Performance of which, through the worthy Intercessions of Kings and Electors, they afterwards obtained from his Son Rodolph the 2d, Emperor and King, in the Years 1609, 1610, under the Title of the Majestatic Diploma. Thus the Peace of Religion, as well in Bohemia as in Germany, was as fafe and as firm

Cafar's Diploma, very hateful to the fe uites.

imilian,

by the

2d.

In the mean Time, the JESUITES, those main Props of Anti-Christ, who at that Time were encreased in Number, Riches and Followers in Bohemia, and quietly enjoy'd their own good Things and the most exquisite Delights,

as it could be wished.

were become too fat and fierce to let the Christians be easy, their Envy being turned into Rage by this Casarean Diploma. For they foresaw that the hope of their fecret Counsels would be defeated and frustrated. Wherefore they fo wrought upon a Race of Vipers, namely certain Bohemian Barons, ready painted and oiled with the Discipline of Loyola, together with the rest of the Popish Faction; that the CASA-REAN DIPLOMA (by which they themselves were fecure) was call'd into Question, and in many Inflances violated, on Pretence of its being rashly and unlawfully confirmed. Bewitcht chiefly by this Amulet, they bawled out, that it was not not granted by the Pope of Rome, who alone has the Power of Religion; but by Casar a temporal Prince, who had no Authority to confirm in any facred Affair, that they would difannul it, that they would suppress the Exercise of the Evangelical Religion, destroy the Liberty of the Kingdom, and confound their Peace with War: And left in many Places both openly and fecretly the Footsteps of these Me-And thus they open'd the Door to one another for the Execution of their Counfels. that is some great War, even this present dreadful War. Especially whenever they should get a Man of their own Kidney for King and Emperor. For this bloody, long War, begun The Bohe-Anno 1618. in Bohemia, now fraudulently en-mians frauthralled and depopulated, not only shook the dulently whole Empire, wickedly toffed the British Isles enflaveds into civil Commotions, but also through the infatiable Ambition, domineering Luft, Tyranny and Rapines of the Austrio-Spaniards, has turned almost all Europe Upside-down. which, fecret Preparations had been making for feveral

They nake se. leges of Jesuites, and other Popish Places.

Mathias fucceeds Rodolph, whom the fefuites and evil Counfellors variously circumvent.

Now, upon the Decease of Rudolph the 2d, at Prague, on the 10th of January 1612, his Brother Mathias, King of Bohemia and Hungary, was advanced to the Imperial Throne. This Emperor (before-hand intrapped by their Counfels) these Fiends and incarnate Devils got into their Circle, who was so wrapped up in his two Arch-Bishops, the one Johannes Zohelius of Prague, the other of Vienna (a Baker's Son of the said City) and other Jesuites, that he hated the ancient Evangelical Counsellors of the King's Majesty, who had deserved well of the Kingdom, dangerously forgot his

The Emperor un. Oath, and held in contempt the free Exercise mindful of of the Evangelical Religion, and the Peace of

his Oath. the Kingdom.

Moreover, designing to suppress the College of Defenders, he tried to tear the States from one another, (especially the Civil, whose principal Strength was in Prague and other free Cities) to sollicite or force them by Threats to take a new Oath, to sign new Reversals under the Public Seal, to abjure the Defenders, and for the suture to salute and imagine none in the Kingdom Defender of the Religion, but himself. Yet he who had before by a solemn Oath, by Reversals, by Royal and Casarean Authority confirmed the College of Defenders, as well as other Privileges of the Kingdom, especially the Rudol-Phine Diploma, by which they were strengthned, in the mean time did nothing in

The Rudelphine Diploma.

^{*} They reckon 225044 Monasteries, and 5000 Colleges of Jessies in Christendom, Alsted: in Thesaur. Chronolog.

Defense of the Evangelics: Nay, he acted every thing contrary. He endeavoured to dissolve the Protestant Union in the Empire, solicited them to a Defertion, made sham Plots against himself, and formed secret Leagues with the Saxon, Bavarian and Leaguers: He adopted that notorious Austrian in Stiria, Ferdinand his Kinfman, for his Son, that he might obtrude him upon the Bobemians for his Hereditary Suc-Ferdinand cessor to the Throne; who afterwards, to please persecutes the Jesuites, committed the same cruelty a- the Protesgainst the Bohemian Evangelics that he had done Styria, A. against the Stirians, none defending them. For D. 1598, he (to note this by the way) keeping close to the 1599. Counsels of the Pope and Jesuites at Rome, pre- as he had fently after the Death of his Father Charles, before took an Oath, that he would reduce all his Sub- fworn to jects by Force and Arms to the Obedience of the fejuthe See of Rome, and would advance the Pope and Jesuites above every thing. They on their Part repromis'd to adorn his Head with the Crowns of Bohemia, Hungary and of the Empire. Mindful of his Oath, no fooner was he gone from Rome into Stiria, but he persecuted the remains of the Protestants, whom his Father tolerated; some he threw into Prisons, others he banished, dug up and burnt the Corps of the dead, and left nothing undone to give The Archthem an excellent Sample of his future Ty-Bishop of ranny.

Under this Emperor Mathias, both the Arch- ires and the Bishops, the Jesuites and the rest of the Pa-Betrayers pifts, knowing his Heart's Desire, and encou- of their Country raged in Bohemia and the Incorporated Provinces, grow raised their Crests to an insolent Heigth. For more inpresently after he received the Crown, they be- folent ungan by their Vicars to trouble the Evangelics der that

Prague, the Fefuby thins.

by wicked Methods, to thrn them out of their Places, and to put their own Creatures into their room, to ruin their Causes in the Courts. to squeeze them by unheard of Exactions; shut up their Churches, took them away from them, and levelled them with the Ground; deprived Towns and Villages of their Ministry, ejected the Protestant Pastors, and put little Mass-Priests into their room. Moreover, they privately and in public, from the Pulpits breathed out and foread their Menaces, that in less than a Year, the Heretics must turn out, or return to Popery. Thus no End or Measure of those things appearing, the afflicted Evangelics implore the Mediation of the Defenders. The Defenders feefenders Pe- ing and confidering thefe things, and stimulated by a Sense of their Office, the Importunity of the States, and the Inflances of the People, lay before the Emperor Mathias, the principal Grievances by a Petition; wherein they most humbly and earnestly befeech him, that he would redress them, pursuant to the Diploma and the antient PRIVILEGES of the Kingdom confirmed by his Predecessors, Emperors and Kings, particularly by himself, and that he would keep the Peace. But they are telling their Story to a deaf Man. All these things the Emperor Mathias despises, dreaming that he has nothing to do with the Defense of the Evangelics. Mean time, Anno 1617, he folemnly calls a Meeting of the Comitia, and mons the charges them by the feverest Threats, that they Comitia of should not make the least mention of religious

Grievances in the Assembly, nor deliberate upon

dom, where he was to far from leaving their

Votes free to them, as usual, that he himself

the Kingdom for the accep- any thing elfe, but the Successor to the Kingting, not chufing

Ferdinand.

The De-

tition

vain.

him in

declares

declares Ferdinand his adopted Son, and commands them to accept him for their Hereditary King, not to chuse him, as he himself was chosen. The Papists too foolishly triumphant upon this giving up of their Country to ruin, greedily embrace the Evil, though it concerned themselves as well as others, being so elated as to threaten any of the Evangelies, who should not acquiesce with their Measures; but on the contrary, make Interest for any other Person, with Imprisonment and Decollation.

The Defenders, with the other Nobles of the The De-Kingdom, provok'd by the Infolence of their fendersand Adversaries, unwillingly, yet frequently repair States to the Assembly; where nothing being propounded to them by the usual Time, incens'd and tired out by Delays, they drop off. This was very advantageous to the Papifts; for if the Hereticks kept away, they were fure to out vote them. Yet the rest staying at Prague beyond the customary Time; at length, as usual, they They dereceive, hear, read, and debate the Emperor's fend their Proposition, and vote between the Priests in due Privileges, order, the Papifts laughing and hallowing, the protesta-Jesuits grinning; they insist upon, and vindicate injuries of their Antient Privileges, their former Customs, the Papists. and the Majestatic Diploma. They openly protest against the Rashness, Injuries, and Menaces of the Romanists, and at length agree to elect They con-Ferdinand upon certain Conditions; namely, that descend to he would acknowledge himself freely elected, and chuse Fercultivate the Memory of it; that he would in-ditionally. violably maintain all the Privileges of the Kingdom, especially that Diploma, of the Emperor Rodolph's, by which, Liberty and the Peace of Religion, is confirmed in its full Force to the Bohemians; that he would take especial Notice

of the Violators of it, and not presume to govern the Kingdom, before the Death of the Emperor Mathias. Lastly, that he should bind and oblige himself sacredly to observe all these things as his Predecessors and Mathias himself had done by an Oath, and by solemn Reversals. But that on the other Hand, if he should attempt or commit any thing against these Conditions, he should forfeit his Crown, and the Bohemians should be discharged of all Duty or Allegiance to him.

Ferdinand accepts a Conditional Election.

This Election, with these Conditions, Ferdinand courteously received and embraced, with a repromise of his Favour. If the Kingdom was not Elective but Hereditary as was pretended, (which many that hated the Bohemians would not urge) and if Mathias and Ferdinand had no mind to perform the Conditions; they ought either to have left it to a legal Examination, or to have declined accepting the Condition offered, instead of approving and confirming such things by Oath and Reversals. You would have thought that now the hopes of Peace were once more firmly established. But alas! that last reasoning of Tyrants obtained here;

Sic volo, fic jubeo, flat pro ratione voluntas.

To fuch God replies,

Sic volo, fic jubeo, flat pro ratione Gehenna.

For the Diabolical Malice of the Jesuites, could by no means let things rest here; but the Acceptation being ratified, the Coronation over, the Assembly broke up, they instigate the

the Emperor Mathias, immediately to displace all those who in Voting had made mention of the Majestatic Diploma, and supply their Places with the Betrayers of their Country, who thence forward could more effectually plague and oppress

the Evangelics.

These violent Measures once executed, Matter enough would be found out for a War, between the Trips of the Papists and the grievances of the Protestants. The Emperor Mathias going for Vienna, with King Ferdinand, con-The Emstitutes the Barons Slawata and Sme-peror Mathias going czansky his Lieutenants or Vice-Roys, and thias going from Pra-Philip Secretary of the Kingdoms, all Chicks gue, conof the Jesuites, and with them commits the whole stitutes Affair of Religion to the Arch-Bishop of Prague, nants. (the greatest Enemy the Protestants had) as a

Flock of Sheep to Wolves.

Mathias, as he was going from Prague, anfwer'd Henry Count of Tours, interceding for the Answers relief of the grievances of the Protestants, that of Tours, he had nothing more to do with Religion (was that he had there ever fuch a hopeful Defender!) but had nothing to committed it wholly to the Arch-Bishop, of do with the Evan-Prague, from whom he could pretend all the trou-gelic Rebles to follow were deriv'd in his absence, with-ligion. out his Privity or Fault. Ferdinand likewise Ferdinand having slighted the Conditions of his Election, and himself broke his Oath, encourag'd the Persecutors; and new Couneven while Mathias liv'd privately made a new felors.
Set of Counfellors by his own Authority, con-ders meet fifting of Bohemian Apostates and Jesuites, and of at Prague, scandalous Foreigners; who presently elated, and send and made very-fierce, with the Arch-Bishop and Petitions Lieutenants, so afflicted the Evangelics on all to the Em-Sides, that the Defenders, A.D. 1618. by Vir-peror and tue of their Office and antient Privileges, espe-totheLieucially

cially the Majestatic Diploma, confirm'd by the Emperor himself, met at Prague to take under their deliberation the afflicted State of the Church. Yet at first they did nothing but write some humble Petitions to the Emperor and his Lieutenants in the Kingdom, earnestly entreating that they would check and restrain so many Acts of Hostility committed by a few Papists against the whole Kingdom; that Matters might not be forc'd to an Extremity by violent exasperating Tempers, but that the Peace of Religion might every where flourish. Notwithstanding this moderate procedure, they were not only unheard, but most unaccountably even condemn'd by the Imperial Answers; as if they had affembled there against Cafar, and his Hereditary King (when by the Diploma, granted and confirm'd to them by Mathias himself, they had demn'd by a right to convene without the Kings knowledge, as oft as the necessity of Affairs requir'd it) or as if they were stirring up the Subject against the lawful Magistrate, or seducing them from their due Obedience, and fo were SEDI-TIOUS and TRAYTEROUS: Nay, that by the Statutes of the Kingdom, they were guilty of Lefe-Majesty and therefore forfeited their Lives, Estate and Honour. In fine they were cited, fome to Vienna, and fome before the Lieutenants at Prague, to receive their punishment.

They are

Cafar un-

furpri-

zingly

heard.

con-

Alas poor Wretches! What must they do? Must they basely throw up the trust committed to them folely by confent of the King and Kingdom, defert the Church of Christ, their dear Country, and the afflicted commonalty, and tho innocent, loofe their Privileges, Lives, Estates, Honour and Safety, or discharge their Duty at a time, when there was the greatest need of

it,

it, apply a present remedy to the growing Evil, and by a natural Defence to which every one has a right, repel fo unjust an invasion on their property by lawful force? I would feign know of you, wife ones, who have been wantonly calling not only the Bohemians but the States General, nay even the Britons themselves Rebels, how you would have proceded, if Affairs had come

to this pass with you?

The Defenders therefore confer with the E- They refer vangelical States, whose common Cause it was, the matter declare they were ready to die for the public vangelical Good, if this undeferved Death were no injury States. to, or defertion of the Evangelical Church and Country. That it look'd as if the Papists had a mind to take them out of the Way; that the remaining Protestants of the Kingdom, being depriv'd of all Defense, might be driven together as Sheep design'd for slaughter and Destructi-The States therefore meet at Prague, and confult what ought to be done on the prefent Juncture of Affairs. They immediately betake themselves to Fasting and Prayer, implore the help of God, and with Groans, intreat the Defenders, that they would not fo foon appear at Vienna.

Then having held a Council, they Decree and They hold folemnly Protest, that they are ready to give to a Council Casar the things that are Casar's; yet so, that test again. they would not defraud God of the things that were God's: That they would defign nothing against Casar or the King, in those things which were due to the Magistrate by supreme Right, that they only defir'd the Peace and Liberty of Religion, which they profess with a good Conscience, from the Word of God to be the true and faving Religion, which also Casar and the

King

King, according to their Privileges, Reversals and their own Oath are obliged to defend, and that therefore he would not presume unlawfully to rule their Consciences, and force them to embrace the Popish Religion, or suffer others with Impunity to attempt it, against Law and the aforesaid Oath, to the effusion of Christian Blood.

But (tho' the contrary hap'ned) that neither Cafar nor the King had any Right, either by themselves or by others, to do any thing against the Word of God, against the Consciences and good Privileges of the Subjects, against the Statutes and their own Oaths, much less to shed innocent Blood; that if they (the States and Defenders) submitted not in this Point, if they obey'd God, rather than Man, and made Use of a lawful and warrantable Defence, they were not to be treated as REBELS. Let Cafar and the King do their Duty, according to their Obligations and the Rights of the Kingdom, they declare that they were as faithful Subjects to the King and Casar, according to the Word of God and the known Laws of the Kingdom, as the Papists, that they were ready to pay him due Honour and Tribute, especially to defend the Peace of Religion and to restrain the Disturbers thereof. Lastly, that the Papists give over Oppressing the Protestants, and the Jesuites with their malicious Crew be admonish'd to let them live quietly.

All these things when they haughtily despis'd, and went on in their Attempts, then the States, according to the Custom of the Kingdom, and their former Protestations, saving the Kings Majesty, resolve to punish the disturbers of the Peace, the Persecutors of the Protestants, and

Leaders of these were the three Lieutenants, and They all of them Jesuites, they threw them from their throw the Seats, which they had so notoriously abus'd, Disturbers through the Window of the Tower of Prague, of the and having constituted a Senate of Directors they out of the command the Jesuits to depart the Kingdom, Window and prepare for their common Defense. Mean of the while the Arch-Bishop, with other Ossenders and Banish the Disturbers, slee by stealth to the Emperor, and Jesuits and give him a salse aggravated Account of their setup a Directory of the King-my upon the Bohemians, now this happy op-dom.

prtunity offer'd it felf to them.

The Emperor Mathias, therefore and King The Em-Ferdinand, nothing regarding the Protestation of peror calls the Evangelical Bohemians, and their just devoir the Crime of towards them, prefently call this whole procedure Lefe-Maa Crime of Lese-Majesty, condemn the Bohemi-jesty and ans (unheard) of Rebellion, call to their Af-Proclaims fistance the Popes Vulcans, bewitch the Prote-gainst the stants both within and without the Empire by Bohemians. their false Allegations, and render the Bohemians very odious. But this whole Affair might have been easily accommodated by the proper Judicatures of the Kingdom and Empire, to which the Bohemians furnish'd with sufficient Pleas and Proofs, always invited them, without a deteftable War and Spoil of the Kingdom and the whole Empire, and Europe it felf; yet they would not lofe this Opportunity of suppressing the Protestants, and depriving them of the Liberty The Diffeof their Religion, which they conclude could rence not be done without a War, (for which they might had been long preparing,) and the plundring have been compos'd and pillaging of them all. Thus raising without without a Delay a strong Army in Austria, Hungary, Sti-War.

The Bo-

bemians defend

mians.

to the Re-

formed)

16 9.

ria, and other Places, he Marches through Moravia into Bohemia, laying all waste before him, like the Turks. The Bohemians certify'd of his coming, order their Men to Arms, enlifted Soldiers, and defended themselves as well as they could; and thus maintain'd, not an Offenfive, but a Defensive War: They Publish'd their Apotheir Cause logy, gave a fair Account of the Fact, desiring to prove their Innocence and their Justice to and give an Account Cafar and the whole World. But the they of the Fact found that Mankind judg'd differently of the Matter, and many fuspended their Opinion, yet fome Hungarians, Silefians, Austrians, Moravians, and Palatines approv'd of their Conduct, and form'd themselves into a confederacy for their Defense: However, rather than they would precipitate the doubtful Fate of a long and cruel War, they were indefatigable in their endeavours after an Accommodation of the Differences through the Mediation of the Electors of the Empire. But in vain: That Mediation was always promis'd indeed, and the Saxon who had already made a fecret Treaty with the Emperor Mathias and King Ferdinand, upon that disfuades the Bohemians from a Battle, by which at that time they might easily have defeated and overthrown the The Saxon Papists: And thus he hinder'd the Victory of is talke to the Protestants and the Peace of the Empire, for the Bobewhom he never acted openly, for his Heart was not with them. At length an Army being rais'd The Empe- of Spaniards, Austrians, Hungarians, Polanders, Croas and his atians, Dalmatians, Italians and Devils incarnate Wife Anne almost, in the Emperor's Name, against the in-(who was nocent States of Bohemia and their Allies, they

an Enemy laid waste, Moravia, Austria and Bohemia it felf.

die A.D. ther with his Empress Anne, who extremely de-

But God arresting this Casar took him off, toge-

light

lighted in the Blood of the Protestants, that the Papists might have a fair Opportunity for repen-

tance, and for re-establishing Peace.

Mathias thus remov'd, Ferdinand if he had King Ferdinand by kept the Conditions of his Election, might fafely breaking have receiv'd the Crown without the least trou- the Oath ble, and peaceably have return'd into Bohemia and Conwithout an Army. The Bohemians were no Ene- ditions formies to him, nor any one elfe. But while Ma-Kingdom. thias liv'd, he affociated himself in this War with the turbulent Faction, through the malice of the Jesuites violated the Oath and Conditions, and fent for his own Army out of Stiria against the Bohemians. He presided in the Assembly of Moravia against them, by fecret Treaties expos'd the Kingdom of Bohemia, (with the united Provinces) to the Spanish Succession, and by his Privy-Counfellors, did every thing to his liking, imagining he could excuse all these things, by faying they were done by Mathias's Authority; when by the Conditions and Royal Title, he could not have done one of these things lawfully. Thus without any just Reason, Mathias made all that Cause and Quarrel his own, made himself General of the Enemies Army; commanded the Bohemians to lay down their Arms, while he was taking them up, tempted them by his Letters to disband their Army, under pretence of defending their Religion, and procuring them Peace; when at the same time, he was beginning a cruel War against Them, who had not acted the least Thing against Ferdinand, or his Army, entered their Kingdom with a very strong Army, on purpose to crush the Defenders and all the Protestants, especially if they had laid down their Arms. Thus he chose not to come in as a King, as a Father of his Country,

as a nurfing Paftor of the Church, as a good

Prince would do; but as an Enemy, a Plunderer, a Wolf and an Oppressor. The Bohemians, whom he and his Jefuites treated now as Heretics, wearied out by these Machinations, had just reason for their Conduct, and indeed political Despair, and therefore from antient Cuflom, by right of their Privileges, from the Obligation of the Conditions offered to, and accepted of by Ferdinand, and violated by him, Elector Pa- (whereby he had forfeited the Crown, and they latine cho- were discharged of all Duty or Subjection to fen King, him) chose for their King, FREDERIC the 5th E-An. 1619. lector Palatine.

Which Conduct in fo manifest a Case, has a long Time flourished in that free Nation, who have put away their Princes for breaking the Conditions of Government and forgetting their Duty, and chose another in his room. And yet no Nation ever condemned them of Rebellion for fo doing, or thought they were to be ruined by a War. But! (we know not by what Fate) fome foreign Kings and Princes of the Empire as well Protestants as Papists, either mad or offended at those they had nothing to do with (only that they perceived the better Fortune of their Adversaries) instead of assisting them, side with their Enemies, and with their Lawyers, who never confidered the reason of their Conduct, no less rashly than grievously accuse the Bohemians of are offend- Rebellion, judge and execute them unheard; and Ferdinand, who for his Male-Administration had forfeited the Kingdom, they proclaim King of Bohemia. Moreover, in contempt of the Intercessions and Expostulations of the Bohemians and the Palatine, they advance him to the

Calarean

ed at the Removal of Ferdinand.

Frederic

the 5th

Casarean as well as the Bohemian Dignity; then they acjoining their Forces with the Saxon, together cufe the Bohemians with other Lutherans, and the Austrio-Spanish of Rebelli-Leaguers; they oppressed the Bohemians and on, salute Palatine with a mighty Power. When it would Ferdinand King of have become them more to have carefully in-Bohemia, spected their Acts, Rights and Reasons, and to and create have tried what could be done by their Ad-him Emvices, rather than by their Arms. The Bo-peror. hemians fend Embassadors to the Electors with The Saxon Instructions that they would endeavour to bring against Bo-Ferdinand to temper and reconcile him to Peace, before they would acknowledge him King to their Prejudice, and folemnly create him Emperor; which would very much contribute to the establishing Peace. But the Priests very greedy of a War, suppress this Embassy unheard.

The Elector Palatine seeing himself and the The Pala-Bohemians now destined to ruin by the Spanish-time under-taking the Austrian League on the Account of the Evange-Cause of hical Religion, undertakes their Cause; thinking the Bohethat he might safely adhere to the Evangelics mians has more Enemow the Intrigues of the Papists in Germany mies than were discovered) as Friends and Brethren a-Friends.

gainst the furious Enemies of God and the Church, and the open Plunderers of the Liberty of their Countries. But he found very few

For the Saxon (and many Germans of the The Saxon Augustan Confession, his Dependents) hating and frustrated despiting the Bohemians, for disappointing him hope of in his Hopes of obtaining the Bohemian Dia-Election dem, deserted them, traduced them, and took to the Boup Arms against them. And as to the Palatine, hemian they resolve in their Saxeous Wisdom, to drive acts the him out of Bohemia as unworthy such a King-Austrian dom, because of the odious Name of Calvinism, Commission, because of the odious Name of Calvinism, Commission, and

and to RESTORE POPISH FERDINAND! And accusing him of I know not what monstrous Things as a Calvinist; both Papists and Lutherans would have him cut off; both purfue him with the utmost Hostility, rather than affift him, though to the Destruction of the Liberry of Germany, to the Promotion of the vaftest Devastation, the confounding the Protestants, and the introducing the Spaniards and Au-Strians.

He lays Bautzenin Affics.

But to throw a Veil over the Secrets of his feared Confcience for a Time, the Saxon with his Accomplices pretend a Neutrality. Mean Time, while the Imperial Army under Bucquoy, whom the Bavarians had joined, approached Prague, he with 16000 Men, lays Siege to Bautzen, the Capital of Lusatia. For the Relief of which, King Frederic with the Bohemian detacheth 12000 Men for their Army. But before they came up to it (the Besieged atterly refuling to furrender the City) he fo many Bombs into it, that he threw Sends the laid it all under Ashes. Having perpetrated this horrid Wickedness, he presently supplied the Emperor with two Regiments of Horse.

Emperor two Reziments of Horie.

Thus the Ferdinandists being well recruited, and in good Order, the Fredericans with the Bohemians, are diminished and disordered. However, both Armies encamp at Racona, a Royal City. Whence after feveral Skirmishes, the Cafareans leaving their Camp, marched directly for Prague, the Royalists marching at the same Time on the Side of them; the former halting at White-hill, the latter at Prague. Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, and General Bucquoy confidering that they could not flay longer there

there without Hazard, press a Battle, and en-

gage, Nov. 8. 1620.

The Fight at first was doubtful, the Enemy The Battle twice retreated; at length through the Defer- at Whitetion of George Frederic, Count Hohenloc, and Hill, near the Flight of the Hungarians, the Army of Prague; King Frederic and the Bohemians, partly flain, Conqueror partly routed, was in miserable Plight. The King himself, with his Wife big with Child, and his Children, was forced to shift for himfelf, and to leave the Kingdom to the Conqueror, November the 9th. His first refuge was Wratistavia, the Capital of Silesia; then his Sifters Palace, the Court of Berlin. At length being stripped of his Hereditary Provinces by the Spanish King and the Bavarian Army, proferibed by the Emperor, and deprived of his Electoral Dignity, which was transferred to the Duke of Bavaria, a new Creature of Ferdinand's; he faw that he would not be wholly out of Danger at his Sifters. So that he proceeded in his Exile to Holland, to his Uncle Maurice, Prince of Orange, thro' whose Munificence, with that of his Father-in-law of Great Britain, and (after they were both dead) the Affistance of his other Uncle Frederic Henry, the States of Holland, and his Brother-in-law, Charles King of Great Britain, he rubbed thro' the Fatigues of a long Banishment. After this, when a great Part of his Patrimony in the Palatinate, had been recovered by the Arms of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, King of Sueden; Frederle and he was upon the Point of being restored to dies at the remainder of his Honour and Possessions; ged 36. in he was poisoned, as some report, at Mentz, the 12th November 19. 1632. in the 37th Year of his Year of his Age, and somewhat more than the 12th of Exile. A.D. F 2 his

His Character.

He was a Prince very much given his Exile. to Piety, happier in Peace than in Arms, eventempered, as well in the Smiles, as the Frowns of Fortune; the Father of many Children.

The Emperor Ferdinand the second, after his

Victory at White-Hill near Prague, against King Frederic fends Charles Lichtenstein his Viceroy, in-**Ferdinand** puts certo the Kingdom which he now takes Possession tain Noof as gain'd by Conquest, by whom having put blemen, to Death near Thirty of the Barons, Nobles, and erc.to Death Citizens, condemn'd fome to perpetual Imprison-1621. ment; sequestred a multitude of their whole Estates, Fune II. and utterly abolish'd the Vote and Consent of the at Prague, one Exe-People in creating their Kings, he fet up an Arcutioner doing the bitrary and absolute Government in Bohemia: And as he was a zealous Bigot to the Roman See, he work from 4 to 10 in the Morning; others he Heforces into the Popish Religion. He Churches and Schoolmastersto leave the

and puts

to their

Rooms.

Papilts in-

enter'd into Measures with them for the forcing them from the Evangelical Religion into the Popish Superstitions. And first of all he begins Imprison'd with the Presbytery of Prague, with all Ministers of Churches and Masters of Schools. Those his Subjects who were at Prague, he first depriv'd of their Functions, and afterwards those in other Parts of the Nation, and Banish'd them the Kingcommands dom, putting Romish Priests and School Masters Ministers of into their Rooms. Then by particular Mandates, written to his Vicars and other his Ministers of every Degree and Dignity, he signify'd what he would have done out of hand Kingdom, with all the Inhabitants. Soldiers were Quarter'd every where, through all the Towns, to ftrike Terror into the People and to watch very strictly that no religious Assemblies were held any where in the Churches, or in the Schools. Maids and Widows were forc'd to marry Papifts against their Wills, and forbidden to be Married to Protestants. None but Papists were admitted

ted into the Roll of Citizens. And to deprive the Bohemians for ever of the profession of any He gives Religion but the Popish, the Emperor in the mands to Year 1627. by a fingular Law Authorizes new his Vicars. Constitutions of the Kingdom proclaim'd by himfelf. For the speedy Execution of which Bu-finess, he Invested a Quadrumvirate with an He ap-points 4 absolute Authority, who with all their Might Men to were to haften the Work, and by their Jesuits, urge Apo-Capuchins, Dominicans and even their military stafy. Harpies, should press all without Distinction to Apollatize by their Threats and Allurements. Those who would not make Shipwreck of the Faith and forfake the Protestant Religion, were depriv'd of their Goods, their Dignities, their Country, were Imprison'd and made away with by various Kinds of Torments. At length An. 1628. by a Mandate of the Emperor's an im- By his mense Multitude of Men and Women, young command Men and Maids, Boys and Girls were forc'd to many are leave their Native Country, and were dispers'd Banishinto all the Corners of the Earth almost. The ment. Nobility had 6 Months given them for their departure. This Calamity separated and alienated Children from their Parents, Brethren from their Brethren and Husbands from their Wives! Little Children without Distinction are torn from their Mothers Bosoms, or fnatch'd from the Hands of their Friends. The Males are deliver'd to the Jefuits for Instruction, the Females to the Nuns! If any one escap'd the Evil by Flight, and departed the Country with their Neighbours, their Estates were Sequester'd, and the Goods of those to whom they fled expos'd to Sale. And although a Year or two was given to some, who chose rather to forfake their Country, than their Religion, before the Goods they had left behind them

were

were to be distrain'd; yet by various Colours and specious Pretexts the Matter was so brought about, that the Incumbrances brought upon them during that time, were to be paid by the outed Possessors, yet the produce almost entirely kept back from the first Proprietors, and the Lands themselves and all the immoveables, either fold for a trifle, or where they could find no Purchaser, confiscated to the King, as Estates wholly abandon'd. And because he would not feem to abate of the utmost Cruelty, he caution'd all the Kindred and Acquaintance of the Exiles, under the severest Penalties, (loss of Goods and Life) from giving them any manner of Affistance, or privately harbouring them in their Houses, that hereafter none of his Subjects upon any pretence whatever, should give the least relief or reception to any who were leaving their Country.

The oppress'd Righteousness of the Palatine and Bohemians.

The Palatine and Bohemians therefore oppress'd for Righteousness sake, and frustrated of their Hope by the Emperor Ferdinand IId. are forc'd to fee every thing go against their Will and their Wishes, being defeated (to the great Joy of the Jesuits) by the terrible Strength and Tygerlike Cruelty of the Austrio-Spanish Leaguers, by the defertion, treachery and Arms of the German Lutherans: Thus bound by the Beast, thus ruin'd to this very Day, the true Religion of the Protestants is wholly extirpated in those two Electorates. On the other Hand an execrable Idolatry is planted, fown, encreafeth and flourisheth there. All to this End; that the Pragmatic Sanctions of the Council of Trent (which was nothing else but a gang of Thieves conspiring together, for the Oppression of the Truth) might be fully executed with the utmost Rage and Tyranny. Whilft

Whilst such a Bloody Scene was exhibited in The City Bohemia, and in the Palatinate by the Popish and Princes of Germa-league, the Princes and Cities of the Empire eingregard ther could not see or believe it, or would not not the resist so outragious an Attempt by their united Tragedy of the Palatine and thought that they had nothing to do with the Bohemian. Affair, so long as they selt none of these things, or could be idle Spectators, haters and traducers

of the Calvinists, and in conjunction with the Papifts could oppress them and blot them out of the Book of Life. Nay they foolishly promis'd themfelves the Emperor's Favour, which they never had, now have, or will have. For it is very well known, that the House of Austria never better rewarded them for their best and irrecompensible Services than with a Halter. This the Germans have experienc'd to their unspeakable Damage, for above these twenty five Years past under Ferdinand the Father and Son, and the remains of them yet referv'd for expiatory Victims, daily expect worse and more dreadful things to come. The Divine Justice will not give the World that Peace which they hop'd from the Oppression of these poor Sufferers, but visits and Scourges all the Provinces by Sea and Land with fiercer Wars and harder Rods.

* For the Papists not acquiescing in the pre-

^{*}The Evangelical Princes in the Emperor Rodolph's time An, 1610. held a Convention at Hall in Suabia, in which Convention was settled an Union of the principal Electors, Princes, Counts and Protestant Cities. It ill agreed with the Papists who were jealous that some strange Factious things were to arise from it. Therefore on the part of the Catholics, there was a celebrated meeting at Wurtiburg, of many Ecclesiastical and temporal Persons in the same Year, and the Foundations of the Holy Lead of the were there laid. Of the necessity of which, Windeck in Lib. de hares. extirp. p. 412.69 seq. thus speaks. For destroying

fent Advantages of this treacherous Defertion of Bohemia and the Palatinate, the two principle Members of the Empire, are endeavouring still further to extend their Power. Most hateful was that famous Union to them, which in its very Infancy like a Solfticial Herb on a fudden wither'd and died away, and blown off and scatter'd by the swelling puff of one Genoese Mer-chant (are ye not asham'd ye Germans?) vanish'd out of Sight. On the other hand the HOLY LEAGUE (truly Sacred) by which they bound themselves to perfecute the Gospel with Sword, Famine and Fire, grew up to fo full Age, that the thought her felf able to govern the whole World at her pleasure, and daily water'd with prodigious Streams of Blood, has shot up to such a heigth, that she now provokes even Heaven it felf with her tow'ring Head; and with her Tail has beaten out the 3d part of the Stars of Heaven and cast them Council of War against the Heretics (as they call

* Rev. 12. to the Earth. * Again, they establish'd a new
4. Council of War against the Heretics (as they call
the true Worshippers of Jesus Christ) new holy
Arms

the Sectaries. I. A League and Affociation of the Catholic Princes is requir'd (as also the Jesuit Creswell, p. 161. fays that a LEAGUE is necessary and of Obligation, and Windeck again, that the League or Union made in France and Publish'd, Anno 1587. which they call the SACRED or HOLY LEAGUE, was a wholesome Counsel.) Il. And then (proceeds Windeck) the opportunity is not to be neglected; namely when the Powers are exhausted of their Money. III. And that the Catholics may the more easily oppress the Sectaries, occasions are to be taken (have they not done this among the Princes of Germany?) of dividing them by various Arts and Methods; This also was attended to by Charles Vth. to his great Advantage. IV. The Carbolies are to get foreign Aid to reduce the Sectaries and to take care on the other hand, that they have no foreign Supplies. From all this, tis plain that this long, intestine War took its tife and Increase, and will have its Decrease.

Arms at Vienna, which their Roman Jupiter A new himself consecrated by the Title of the Conception Soldiery enfablished of the blessed Virgin Mary, and strictly enjoyn by some of all the Provinces around to accept † either the the Nobles, Jesuite or the Hangman; that is, this for the An. 1619. Destruction of the Body, that of the Soul. diers of the The Foundations of Tyranny thus laid, they Conception carried Things to such a height, that with him of the Virgin Mary. (who frequently used to cry; * I wish the gin Mary. People of Rome had but one Neck!) They wished all the Evangelics but one Head, one Throat, that they might dispatch them at a Stroke: Nor did they stick to speak out, that they might dispatch them at a Stroke: Nor did they stick to speak out, that they well, of an Heretigal Citizen better.

Upon this Foundation the Emperor Ferdinand Frideric with the Leaguers against the Laws proscribe and all his and condemn King Frideric unheard, and set moved aside the Electoral Succession, all his Issue against from the all divine, human, natural and rational Right; Electoral succession against the Constitution of the Empire, and his Succession bythe Leaown express Declaration. In Process of Time, guers, Ju. at length they deprived his Grandmother and 29. 1621. Mother (without any reverence to their Blood, or regard to their Innocence) of their Dowry, to the eternal Disgrace of their Relations; by which more than Cyclopean Cruelty, they oppressed their Provinces with such Barbarity, Rage and Tyranny, that greater Desolation never was heard of from the Turks and Tartars.

By the former Declaration, they incapacitate

* Another of Vitelius's, ibid.

⁺ A faying of Count Herbenstein's. See the Act. Germ. in Folio.

^{*} A faying of CALIGULA's in Suetonius.

Lewis of Deux-Ponts, Frideric's Brother, or any other his Survivors from succeeding to the Electorate, and thus by these Steps, cut off all Hopes of recovering it. Whilst in England, by the Operation of Spanish Instruments, every thing grew warm and threatned an intestine Flame; which is now burning very fiercely. King Frideric thus banned, and all his Posterity excluded; Maximilian, Duke of both Bavaria's, for his very great Services, (as they fay) done to the House of Austria, to the Hazard of his Life, and to his very great Epxenfe, is chosen into the Electoral College, February the 25th. 1623, and to this Day mightily plumes himfelf with this Dignity, Supplying on all Occasions, Men, Arms and Money for the Extirpation of the Protestants.

This same Year, Gabriel Bethlehem, Prince of of Transilvania's 1st Transilvania (who in the Year 1619, made an gainst the

and 2d Ex- Expedition against the Imperalists in Hungary, pedition a- and took the Crown from the Castle of Pres-Emperor. burg, before which Tampirius and Bucquoy lay, and was prolaimed King) marched a strong Army formed out of Hungarians, Ciculi and Turks, against the same Emperor into the very Heart of Hungary. Against whom was fent General, Hieronymus Caraffa, Marquess of Monte-Negro, with the Leaguer's Forces, confifting of Forty Thousand Horse and Foot. This Army encamped at Hoden (a Town on the Borders of Moravia) the Transilvanian had so surrounded and reduced to fuch Straits, that for a Month together and more, the Soldiers durft neither stir out of their Camp for Forage, nor could they with fafety bring any thing in with them. Reduced to the last Extremity, they eat above feven hundred Horses; and if they had been kept thus pent up for a Fortnight longer, the greater Part (as the Soldiers themfelves confeiled) must have perished by Hunger and Cold, and the whole Army have dwindled away to nothing;

Sed Auri.

Sacra fames quid non mortalia pectora cogis!

Cafar with his Leaguers confidering that he could no way withfland fo potent an Enemy; and afraid that he should loose the whole Empire, and be forced to leave to the Conqueror, Vienna; the Bulwark against the Turks (under which specious Pretense the Empire from the Year 1300 has suffered innumerable Evils, and the Ottoman Port has been as much enlarged) he was forced to make use of Charles the 5th's Golden Bridge and hasten to a Treaty in good earnest, and thus accepts of the Tranfil- The Tranvanians own Conditions, and pays him many a filvanian Tun of Gold and Silver for the Redemption having reof his half-dead Army. The General Monte-ceived the Negro having received fo agreeable an Express Gold comes too from the Emperor, goes to the Prince, leaps an Agreefrom his Horse and thus congratulates him; ment with MOST INVINCIBLE AND MOST POTENT PRINCE, ror. THIS DAY YOU HAVE RESTORED THE EMPIRE TO THE EMPEROR, AND TO US OUR LIVES. For which Submission, or rather because his Expedition had not been prosperous he was put our of his Generalship, as soon as he got to Vienna, and afterwards (as Fame went) privately beheaded fome where or other.

His Place was supplied by Albert Baron Wal- Wallenstein lenstein, a Bohemian, (afterwards made Duke of marches Fiseland) who marched off the Emperor's Arthe shattered Army

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in Moravia my (very much weakned and diminished) inand Babeto Moravia and Bohemia, where quartering it mia, and for the whole Winter and some Part of the in the Spring Spring, he made them much stronger. With 1624, invades Ger-this rmy by the Emperor's Command, he invades Germany, Anno 1624, and destroyed all many. before him most furiously with Fire and Sword,

wherever he came.

The Tran-Cluanian makes a Diversion by a third Expedition

Nevertheless, the Prince of Transilvania was thought to design the Leaguers another strong Diversion in the Autumn of the Year 1626, because they had not made him full Satisfaction. For he marched with a well furnished Army into lower Hungary, with many of the chief Nobles

of the Kingdom and Turks, to whom Ernest Mansfelt Count Mansfelt, and General Jagerndorff, afand 7 . ter some Conference joyned their Forces, which gerndorff joyn their they had marched with great Indefatigableness Forces with him, out of Germany through Silefia and other dange-

rous Places, Wallenstein pursuing them Night and Day. But when both Armies were in readiness, and they could easily have defeated the Imperialists, the Transilvanian demands the Money, which the Venetians should have remitted by Exchange, and would act nothing in earnest without it. Mean while General Jagerndorff is poisoned in Bethlehem's Camp: The brave Mansfelt was forced to leave his Army (with

fagerndorff poifoned.

Mansfelt dies.

a Dysentery he changed this Life for a better. The Author of the European Scene introduces him thus speaking,

which it was difficult to retreat) to the Prince, and to take his leave of him. From whence in his way to Venice being spent with Grief, and Haud in desidia, haud potui sine vivere bello,
Nam bellum, sors dos & mea nupta suit.
Excivi Gallos, Germanos atque Britannos;
Omnes sub ductu nam meruere meo.
Hostis me timuit; sed non dilexit Amicus:
Nec me quam merui, laudis honore tulit.
Sit licet: et prasens nunc me non astimet atas,
Digna dabit laudum pramia posteritas.
Quem vivum oderunt, frustra post busta requirunt,
Amissi crescit gratia morte boni.

After his Departure the Prince once more He treats baited and corrupted with Spanish Gold, strikes with the up a Bargain with the Emperor, and having Emperor. plundered the Mine-Cities on the Mountains, he returns at last by upper Hungary into Tranfilvania. The Turks also carried away with them captive, a great many Christians, without any Regard to Age or Sex. But Mansfelt's Army deprived of their worthy General (especially the Foot) were exposed to plunder and flaughter from the Sclavonians and Valachians inhabiting those Parts. As many of the Horse as could, retired into Silefia and the Marquisate Mansfele's of Brandenburg, whom the Casareans continual- Army by ly annoyed; fo that when they found they this means could not be fecure from their Infults, many nothing. of them being cut off, every one shifted for himself as well as he could. And thus thro' the shameful Avarice of the Transilvanian Prince. all that Army came to nothing.

These three Expeditions that put immediate Victory into the Transilvanian's Hand and enabled him to carry off the triumphant Laurel from the Papists, did more hurt than good to

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the Church of God, the Kingdom of Bohemia with the incorporated Provinces, and indeed the whole Empire. God without doubt did not design him as an Instrument of Deliverance from the Anti-Christian Yoke. For a little Time after, in the Year 1628, he fell into a grievous Distemper, which every Day encreased more and more upon him; till at length, through a Rupture of the Bladder, at the end of the The Con- Year 1629, he finished the last Office of spiracy of Nature sore against his Will at Waradin. Czaky, and Immediately after his Death, the Papifts the Papifis contrive a horrible Plot. For they conspired in Transil-with Czaky a zealous Papist, to raise Soldiers covered by privily and to place them at Hoden, two Hun-Scultetus, garian Miles from Alba Julia (in German Weys-Physician senberg in Hungarian Gulafeirwar) the Princes Seat, and in the neighbouring Popish Places. who was With whom on the Day appointed for the foprivy to it lemn Interment of the Prince, they were on a fudden to rush into the greater Tower Church, and to murder the whole Race of Bethlehem, the Counts, Barons, Nobles, Pastors and Profestors of the Kingdom, together with the Delegates from the feven Saxon Cities, and the great Concourse of People there. This Conspiracy was discovered by Scultetus, Physician and Counfellor to the Widow Princess Katharine of Brandenburg, who perceiving the Obliquity of her Purposes (contrary to the usual Custom) put a Chain to the little Door at the Back of the Tower, by which she was to get into the Caftle with her Accomplices the Midnight before the Funeral Rites and in the Popish Church without the Tower to adore the Idol of the Mass, and to receive the Host from the Hands of the Priest, for their better Confirmation in

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to the

Princess,

herfelt.

the Romish Faith. Then he privately acquaints, without Loss of Time, Stephen Bethlehem, Governour of Transilvania, and Brother to the deceased Prince, with all their pestilent Defigns against their Church and Country. The Princels, as the had concerted (the Watch being filent) comes with her Followers to the Gate; which when she fees chained, she found that fomebody had betrayed her. Away she retires to her Chamber, all raving and melancholy, calls Scultetus, and orders him to fend for her Brother-in-law, the Governour; both the Town and Court Minister, and Johannes Henricus Alstedius, Divinity Professor, to come to her prefently. Where, when all were met together, her Conscience pricking her, she confesses, that the three last Years of her Husband's Life, the Emperor and Jesuites of Rome had prevailed on him to embrace the Romish Religion; that to that End, they fent him a Cross, Rosaries, and divers Relics, with a very curious Cabinet (all which, by her Command, were burnt in her presence) and to execute their Bloody Tragedy the approaching Day, she told them, that Count Czaky had received many Thousand Ducats in Hand. flood amazed at what they heard: Especially the aforesaid Alstedius, who severely reprehending her from the Holy Scriptures, touched her Conscience to the very Quick. They leaving her lying down in her Bed, depart the The Governour and Nobility prefent fend what Soldiers they had with them to The Gofeize Czaky and disperse the Conspirators. But fends Solhe, certified of all this, and conscious of his diers to Guilt, flies into upper Hungary before they could take Czaky. reach him; the rest of the Conspirators are disperfed.

perfed. Thus the Funeral Pomp of the Prince was finished, not without great Fear, and his Corps committed to the Earth. The Princess, after this was over, fell into a dangerous Difeafe, of which she did not recover but a little before Easter-Day. Upon which Solemnity she goes to the Holy Eucharist, at the Tower Church, with her Nobles, and there acted (not a true, but) an Hypocritical Penitent; for the still caballed with the Papists, encourag'd private Intreagues, had Interviews with Count Czaky her Favourite: and supplied him with Money to oppress the Protestants. This Czaky, in the Tower of Togara, at his own Table, in the hearing of many, pronounc'd these Words from his blasphemous Mouth: Either I will trouble the World, or God shall confound me. The Nobles of Transilvania therefore to avoid the impending Danger, command her to refign her Widow Government, to retire to her private Habitatation, and to live there quietly.

But that the Principality should not be without a good Prince; they with one Voice agree that Count Stephen Bethlehem, Senior, (Lieutenant and Commander of Hust, and Governour of Marmarossa) the then Governour of Transilvania, is worthy of so high a Station; and accordingly in the Month of October 1630, at Claudiopolis in German Clausenburg, in Hungarian Coloswar, proclaim him Prince. Against whom, Stephen Bethlehem, Junior, his own Son, and David Solomon, his Kinfman, Governour of Zekelbeyde, invited George Count Ragotski, Lieutenant of the County of Saros, and Governour of Onedia, out of the upper Hungary, and the Heyducks on the other Side Tibiscu, proclaim him Prince at Waradin, vulgarly Wardeyen, the same Month, out of whom

he raifes an Arrivy of 12000 Men, and marches them from Transilvania, not far from Claudiopolis. In like Manner, Stephen Bethlehem, the new Prince marches an Army of 14000 Men The Empeagainst him, consisting of Saxons, Hungarians and for also, Ciculi. The Emperor Ferdinand, having now a fends fit Opportunity of reducing the Heyducks and there, but is Transilvanians by their bickerings, and so taking deceived in his revenge of them, marches his Army alfohis Hopes rais'd out of Popift and Latheran Hungarians of and beaten. the lower Country, under the Conduct of George" Count Esterhass Palatine of Hungary, by Czepus to the upper part of Hangary, with which he passes the Tibiscus at Tokay, took in and burnt Carlstat, a Town of the Heyducks, burnt and plunder'd feveral Villages, and defign'd if things had come to a Battle, to Suppress both Parties. But here he fail'd in his expectation. For Stephent by his ripened Prudence: and natural Clemency, Stephen which inclin'd him rather to Peace than to War Bethlehem, and to the shedding of innocents Blood, after a voluntarily friendly Treaty and compromise, voluntarily re- Ragorsky. fign'd his Principality, and left the Honour to GEORGE RAGOTSKY, who coming to Alba Julia, with a splendid retinue the 24th. Dec. 1630. Was inaugurated Prince in the Tower Church, and as a token of Investigate received afterwards from? the Turkish Minister a Banner, a Scymetar and a Scepter, call'd by the Hungarians, Bueskan. The Solemnity being over the appoints Solomon

to command the Army he brought with him, joyning the Translavanians and Citalt to them, Reality of which he Marches back to the upper Hungary, for General that he might drive the plunderer Esterbass thence, raideseased and free the Inhabitants from his Oppressions. The near Casson Success provid happy in a short time. For com- win by a containing to an Engagement at Rakamas about an Flant Ragotsky's

estucial H garian Army.

garian Mile from the Castle of Tokay, the Esterhafians were partly flain, partly routed, and many of them drown'd in the Tibiscus. The Palatine of Hungary himself, the Emperor's General, had much ado to reach Cassovia, the Capital of upper Hungary, and there secure himself with the remainder of his Army, having left behind him many of his Officers Prisoners, and common Soldiers wounded. The Emperor upon this defeat, after his old way begs Peace of the Prince, who having fent Commissioners to Cassovia, An. 1631. finish'd a Treaty with the Palatine Esterhafi, and receiv'd some Tuns of Gold for Damages fustain'd. Solomon with the Transilvanian Protestants, but ill relish'd this Pacification, when the victorious Prince might have purfued the Enemy, reliev'd the oppress'd Moravians, Bohemians and Germans (which Solomon incessantly urg'd) and fo have broken the Power of the But he wholly flipt this fair Oppor-Leaguers. tunity, and having fecur'd his own Neft, built for himself alone, amassing greater Sums of Money than ever the Bethlemites had. But Anno 1644.he began to move a little against the Emperor; but Cafar by Gifts reconcil'd him, and he return'd home 1645, being paid for the Charges of his expedition a part of the Upper Hungary.

But leaving the Transilvanian, let us briefly see what progress Casar and the Leaguers made. The Duke of Fristeland, as was said before, pursues with some part of his Forces the remainder

The Duke of Mansfelt's Horse into Silesia, and sends the of Frise-greater part of his Army to Winter in Moravia and Bohemia. So cruelly did his Soldiery (especially the Walloons under the command of Mesecond rodes a Frenchman) treat the Inhabitants, that time. a third part of them were forc'd to leave their Houses.

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Houses, and sculk about from place to place. The Women were forc'd to leave their Husbands, the Maidens their Fathers (some of whom both young and old those brutish Adulterers ravish'd in their Houses, in the Fields, and in the Streets, even to Death) and to look for fafet retreats. After this he invades Germany a fecond time with a formidable Army (Anno 1627.) as the common plunderer of the Empire, and made horrible defolations and depopulations in Silefia, the Marquisate of Brandenburg and other places. He miserably oppress'd Pomerania contrary to the Liberty and the Laws of the Empire. He befieg'd Stralfund, impiously vaunting that if it were held fastned with Golden Chains by Heaven it self. he would have it nevertheless. Yet unable to take it, he was forc'd to raife the Siege with Difgrace. He drain'd the Dutchy of Mechlemburg, (whose Dukes he had expell'd) to the last Degree by his Contributions. He transported his Army by the Baltic Sea (of which he boafted himself Lord) even to Guelderland. On the other hand Tilly at his pleasure furiously ravages Tilly like-(by the upper and lower Palatinate) Swabia, wife furi-Franconia, the Dutchies of Wirtembergh and Lu- oufly ravanenburgh, the Archbishoprick of Bremen, East-Friesland, Westphalia, Cleves, Thuringia, and the Dutchy of Brunswick, reduces Hesse, Nassau, Wetteravia and Buchoven, with many other Places in those Provinces, and loads the Inhabitants with intolerable exactions. But while he was hovering about Saxony, the Saxon in a time of fo great Difficulty, appearing the first in this just The Saxon and holy Cause, convenes the Protestants States convenes at Leipfick in March 1631. For as Elector he had testant a call and command from Heaven, to vindicate States. and defend the common Liberty thus oppress'd \$4089 H 2

a Thing that would tend to the Common Interest of the Church and State, and which he had fworn to promote, not to the Enemies. but the Partakers of the Faith. And although William Landgrave of Helle Callel, Head of the reformed in the Convention at Leipfick, was in no very good Terms with the Saxon, not only on the Account of Religion, but of the Business of Daymstadt; yet in this Case of Neceffity, his hereditary Alliance came in very feafonably. But alas! That this new Lipfian Confederacy was not to hold long, that horrible Example prefaged, I mean the Sacking of Magdeburg one of the antientest and finest Cities in the Empire, which speaks the Desertion and Perfidy of the Saxon, and will ever speak it, as long as the Name of a German shall remain on the Earth.

The King

But now, after fuch butcherly Slaughters, and of Saeden bloody Executions had been exercised, throout the Empire, and that INCOMPARABLE HERO, tection of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, King of the Suedes, Germany. Goths and Vandals, heard that his Neighbours of the Sound and the Germans partakers of the Faith; (who had been groaning under their Afflictions and crying out to God) were in Danger of loofing their Religion and ancient Liberty, being cruelly tormented by the Armies of the Leaguers and the Emperor; and knew moreover, that the Dukes of Mechlenburg, his Relations had been expelled from and deprived of their Dutchies: Add to this, that he himself had felt the hostile Attacks of this Army, and their ill Treatment of his Embassadours, he was resolved, to take upon him the Protection of Germany, and to give a Check to thele Violences, left they should foread further, and

prove dangerous to his Dominions. Therefore by the common Confent of the Kingdom of Sueden, he denounced War against these Tormentors, Plunderers and Oppressours of innocent Mankind.

Wherefore the Ninth of Fune, 1830, by the A Detail King's Command, the Swedish Army took Pof- of his Acfession of Rugen an Island of Pomerania, after Empire having defeated and routed the Plunderers of A. D. And not long after, the King himself, with 1630. part of his Army by the Favour of Heaven and the Winds was transported to the Ide of June 24. Rugen; where he poured out most fervent Prayers to God, that he would not with-hold his Bleffing from this War, which he had undertaken for the Succour of the Church now in Danger. Presently after which, he attacks the Enemy and defeats them, feizes their Harbours and Passages to Penemande, Swine, Divenow, Usedom and Wollin, and reduces the Forts they had built for the Defense of the City of Wolgast. Having removed these Obstructions of his Passage July 27. to Stetin the Metropolis of Pomerania (whose Gates his Soldiers had fecured before the Citizens were aware) he received it into his Protection, and fortified it by adding feveral Forts to it. After this, in the Christmas Holy-days, he took by Affault the two Garrison Towns and Ports of Pomerania, Gryffenhague and Gartz, and left a Garrison in them.

In the Year 1631, he took Demmin in Po-ACH. merania from the Enemy. The Imperial Gar-1631. rison of Colberg in Pomerania, he obliged to surrender upon certain Conditions offered them, Feb. 25. and placed a Garrison of his own there. The King stormed Frankfort upon the Oder, after March 2. the Slaughter of many of the Imperialists. Then April 3.

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he.

he reduc'd Lantsbergh, which had a fortify'd Har-May 17. bour. He deliver'd Gripsewalde in Pomerania July 17. from the Enemy, Perufius the Governour being kill'd. In his abfence, Mechlin in the Mechlenburgese was taken by Storm, and the Dukes of Mechlenburg, under the Conduct of the King of July 26. Sueden recover'd Gustraw and enter'd it with Aug. 25. folemn Pomp. Tilly to revenge this great flaughter would have forc'd the King's Camp at the Fort of Werba: But he did nothing more than march back with his Army prefently to be de-Aug. 29. feated. For the King foon after joyning the Saxon's Army, attacks the Leaguers Army near Leipfick, which confifted of 32 Regiments commanded by The battle Tilly, where after a sharp Engagement, which lastof Leipsick ed 5 Hours, he beat him and carried off a glori-Septemb. ous Victory. This was the first Day that saw him who had been fo many Years the terrour in Tilly is defeated and Conquerour of Germany yielding and running away. The King pursuing the Enemy, took in Erfurt and Gotha. Besides this he gain'd the strong Castle of Wartsburg and Schweinfort. Sept. Moreover the Imperial Garrison of Rostock hear-17. 26. ing of the overthrow and slaughter of Tilly's Odeb.r.15. Army, give it up to the Swedish Forces and Odob. 20. march'd out of it. The King reduc'd Hoestia. He took Hanaw. From hence he passes through Francfort on the Main, that celebrated Mart of Novemb. I. Marts. He also in the midst of Winter by force Novemb. of Arms, made those of Metz yield to him: 18. The last of December he took the Fort before Op-Decemb. penheim and the Day afterward the City it felf. 5. Decemb. In the Beginning of the Year 1632, Mag-Migaxxxxx been cruelly wasted and almost burnt to Ashes, January S. by Tilly. Wismar in Mechlemburg, surrendred to the Sued s, Manheim in the Palatinate, situate at the

the Confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine, Jan. 10. submitted to the King; where the King of Sueden restored to his hereditary Seat, the Pa- Jan. 12. latine Frideric, who had been banished and driven thence so many Years. Then he took March I. this he took Donawert, a fortified Town upon the Danube, having driven out the Leaguers March 27. Army, and foon after took in many other Places. Then he advanced further, and upon the Borders of Bavaria at the River Lech, which some call Loyse; he again routed and put to Flight the Leaguer's Army, whose Commander Tilly, the Terrour of many of the Princes of Germany, whom all hitherto thought invincible, received a Mortal Wound from a April 52 Cannon Ball, of which he died a few Days afterwards at Ingolftat. The King in his March from thence, feizes Newburg. He forced Augs-Tilly's burgh to submit, which had received a Bavari- Death. an Garrison, and made a solemn Entrance in- April 8. to it the same Day. The King was afterwards April 13. received by the Norimberghers, whose Protection and Defense he had undertaken, with Rejoycings and Acclamations. Munich in Bavaria yielded to him on certain Conditions, and the following Day made him a Present of some very fine Cannon, which had been hid under May 7. Ground. The King narrowly escaped death. For as he was before the Fort of Ingolftat, which he was besieging; his Horse under him was That dead by a Cannon Ball from the Camp, and near him, Christopher, Marquiss of Baden was shot through the Head by a Bullet. The same day too, it is believed, that Tilly died of his Wounds at Ingolftat. After this he relieved Nurimberg, which the Leaguers and Imperialifts

had befieged with a great Army; and at length forced them to raise the Siege. Mean while Confluence in the County of Triers, put themselves under the King's Protection, Grafenburg a strong Castle in the Territory of Trin ers, put herself into the King's Hands. Offenberg in Alface surrendred too, and many other July 10. Places in Alface and Cologn were reduc'd to the

King's Obedience.

King of

After these things the King in the Month of October, being call'd off to the Elector of Saxon's Septem. 2. Affistance by reason of the Enemies irruption into Misnia, he hastned thither with his Army, and The Battle directly marches, Nov. 16, towards the Army of of Lutzen, the Leaguers and the Emperor then encamp'd the the honest greatest part of them at Lutzen. But before he engag'd the Enemy, he light from his Horse and Sueden gloriously fell. upon his Knees by fervent Prayer implored of the great God the Victory over his Enemies. And then turning to his Nobles, Colonels, Sole diers and Countrymen, he in a very folemn. Speech, like the dying Song of the Swan, exhorted them to fight heartily, steadily and intrepidly for the Cause of God and the Liberty of their Country. In this bloody Battle, where the Difficulty was great, he was present with his Advice; where there was hope, he, affifted with his Voice; where the Danger was great, he interposed with his Hand. But as he was viewing the Multitude of the Enemy, and confidering the Greatness of the Danger, that he might encourage his Soldiers after the Example of P. DECIUST (a Roman General, 1967 Years before) he offered himself a Sacrifice for the Safety of the. Church and the Liberty of Germany, and fell valiantly fighting, that he might leave his Ar-Mendery, white the hear on a

my a glorious Victory and Triumph aternally above.

He lived Thirty Seven Years Forty Nine Weeks and One Day. This voluntary Death of the most ferene King of Sueden is distant

From the Death of Moses, Leader of God's

People,

3089 Years;

From the Decease of Josiah that Religious King of Judaa, and sharp Enemy of the Gentile Superstition

2243 Years;

From the Departure of Alexander the Great, the first Monarch in Greece,

1954 Years;

From the Fall of Judas Maccabeus, who delivered the Jews from the Gentiles,

1788 Years;

From the Burial of Roger Duke of Antioch, who fought many renowned Battles against the Saracens in the Holy Land,

543 Years;

From the last Day of John Zisca that stout and constant Defender of the Bohemian and Hussical Religion (who was succeeded by Procepius Rasus, a Warriour equally successful)

207 Years, 3 Weeks, 5 Days;

From the dying Day of Maurice the Victorious Duke of Saxony, and valiant Chief of the Septemvirate of Germany,

79 Years, 5 Months, 3 Days.

This Glory of Kings and Princes (while he lived) was a very diligent Reader of the Holy Scriptures, a conftant Defender of the Evangelical Religion, the Protector of the Churches and Schools, the Restorer of the Common-

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wealth;

wealth, the Haven of the Afflicted, and the Reliever of Supplicants; skilful in some of the Tongues, of a lively Memory, eminent in the Cardinal Vertues, kind in his Largesses and quick in Dispatch, always a Despiser of Death, and the glorious Conqueror of his Enemies. The Strength of his Soldiers; very much to be commended, in that after the Example of Severus the Emperor, he made it his chief Business to preserve the severe Exercise of Military Discipline, commanded they should plunder Nobody, but that they should be contented with their own Allowance, would have them fubfift, not upon the Tears of plundered Families, but upon the Spoil of the Enemy, and lodge their Pay in their Belts, not in an Ale-House.

Thus he died in the Lord, after he valiantly and piously fell in the Cause of a just War, returned his Body to the Earth, and gained to himsalf immortal Glory, by his samous and prosperous Expeditions, and now enjoys a blessed Life above, and the Remembrance of the Christian World.

His MOTTO's were,

Cum DEO, et Victricibus Armis, i. e.

With God and his Victorious Arms.

Gloria Altissimo, Suorum Refugio.

Glory to the most High, the Refuge of his People.

Among many others, Daniel Cramerus, Pastor and Professor of Divinity at Stetin, has dedicated this Funeral Poem to the immortal Glory of so great a King, and incomparable Hero.

Aut SAXUM, aut etiam SAXO sim durior omni,
Ni tantum HEROEM succubuisse sleam,
GUSTAVUM Augustum cognomine ADOLPHUM & ASEADIV.

Teutonicæ Gentis, Christiadumque gregis. Succubuit Morti, non Marti. At VICTOR in Armis

Occumbens mediis ecce Trophaa refert.

Immo etiam pugnat jam mortuus arma movendo
Atque jacens vincit, statque cadendo simul.

Nonne hoc mirandum est? devota et mente stupendum

Palma quod attollat pondere pressa caput?
Sic est; miraclum Naturæ Rex erat: Auctor
Naturæ hunc dederat, sancta Sarepta, tibi.
O si novisses meliori Corde fruisci
Hocce bono, quam nunc deinde beata fores!
Sed sata ostendere virum, satis ostendisse est

Quid possit SOLUS qui terit Arma DE-US.

Another introduceth the King thus speaking in the European Tragedy of this bloody Age.

Occubui in bello pro Christi nomine gesto.
Athleta ac Heros Magnanimusque Dei.
Occubui non succubui Victricibus Armis
Ecce triumpho mei Victor in Arma Dei!

Rex ubi jam Regum Capiti Diadema perenne Justitia imponit, Regna valete Soli.

Belliger Ansoniis qua quando vindico ab Armis Finio Rex Vitam, servo fidemque Deo.

Regalis pignus Thalami, tu Gnata, relicta Dimidium, O anima portio magna mea!

Vive, vale, regnaque memor necis esto nefanda, Armis Victricibus protege Jura Dei.

Hoc scio nascetur nostris ex Ossibus alter Justa qui Causa strenuus Ultor erit.

Ipse Jehova mihi, cujus requiesco sub Ara

Ferte citi Arma Duces dira Babylonis ad Urbem Ausoniam, unanimes castra locate sua.

Nam DUCE Romuleos CHRISTO Superabitis Hostes

Pulsaque reddetur Religio Imperio. Justitia optata populos tum Pace beabit, Vos remanebit honos dignus in Axe Poli.

He left a laudable Example to Kings and Princes.

These Exploits never to be sufficiently Celebrated, besides those which this most potent Prince perform'd against the Dane, the Czar of Muscovy, and the King of Poland in Livonia, Lithuania and Prussia, and the happy, triumphant Laurels which he bore away from his Enemies both in Life and in Death, I thought fit to pick out of the Elogies of his Posthumous Fame, and to give a List (as it were) of them in this place, that Christian Kings and Princes may copy from them, may learn to help the diffress'd against Tyrants and Murderers, and not bufy themfelves in oppressing the oppressed. As the Proverb has it, Eagles don't catch Flies: would be indecorous in an Elephaut to purfue a Monfe. By which Hieroglyphic those Princes were intended, who dare not fall upon their equals, but fall upon their own match or Subjects Subjects and weak People, to their utter difgrace and lasting Ignominy. For as it is said of the Lyon;

Noblis ira Leonis Parcere subjectis & debellare superbos.

So those Princes look very mean, who are Lyons in small things and Harts in great. Even a Fly has Choler. By which it is signified that the minutest Animals have their sowers and bitters. They are not to be despised therefore, because they can't do more than they have a will to do; and we have a pleasant, policical Saying, that one should make a Golden Bridge for a desperate Ar-

my, only for them to pass it.

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The King being flain, Bannier is by the Bannier Crown of Sueden made General of the Army : made General of And the Protestants in the Upper and Lower the Suedish Circles, for a wholesome Example to be recom- Army, and mended to and imitated by all Posterity, bind the Prothemselves reciprocally by a League (the Arch-testants enter into Chancelor Oxenstern, leading the Way) while a League. the heat of the Evangelics was spent, and their mutual Grudges on the Account of Differences in Religion almost removed, and Means were not wanting in bringing Things to an entire Accommodation. But a new Pest began to break out and fpread on that fide, whence the Protestants might have expected their chief Security, Counsel and Affistance. And this from the Electorate of Saxony, heretofore the Mother of Religion. Where the Directory of the aforesaid Chancellor could not be digested, notwithstanding his Excellency had publickly and freely offered it that Elector before; when after

The memorable Words of the Saxon to Oxenstern.

after the King's Decease, he had a Conference with him upon the public Safety. At which Time the Elector, commending the Fidelity of the Chancellor, flipt his Neck out of the Collar with this memorable Saying. The King of Sueden has twice succoured me and my Provinces, and even fealed his Sincerity with his Royal Blood, a Benefit that I shall never forget; but endeavour to shew my gratitude to the Crown of Sueden by all possible Means. Fine Words indeed! But ill did that felonious, murderous Pacification of Prague agree with them. During the Convention at Leipfick, he was frequently founding from the Chair, that of the Prophet Isaiah, Chap. XXXII. Ver. 8. The Liberal deviseth liberal Things, and by liberal Things shall he stand, Princes devise princely Things, and by princely Things will they stand. He ought to have reminded himself here of the Admonition, but the World acts as the World. Thus the Saxon forgetful of his own and the Public good, presently after the Battle of Norlingen, (where Gustavus Horn was taken Prisoner, and Bernhard Duke of Weimar, narrowly escaped) entered into a particular Pacification with the Imperialifts; during which Treaty, to the very Conclusion of it, he wrote to the Cities of the Empire, that he would confer with them upon every thing necessary; when all the while he was only flattering and deceiving them with vain hopes, till in ten days Time they were all entrapped, the common Cause deserted by his Example, and the Leipfian Confederates, as well as Strangers thrown into the utmost Difficulties, against all the Assurances to the contrary. For from this Pacification thus forced upon the States of

His separate Pacification with the Emperor.

of the Empire, have proceeded as from the Trojan Horse, the worst of Evils and pestiferous Injuries to the Christian Church and State. Of the Cheats and Catches of this Pacification, one may defervedly affert this: That as Satan, that inveterate Enemy to Mankind, transforming himself into an Angel of Light, could find no better way of deceiving our first Parents, than by the Pretense of doing them good, and then by decoying them from their true Liberty to fasten them with the accursed Chains of his Yoke; fo there remained no fitter way for the infatiable Ambition of the Austrio-Spaniards (who by their Tyranny and TheCheats Rapines, all Europe in a Manner being wasted and Catand lopped, have made themselves a Stink to Pacificatheir own People, and all the Nations round tion. them) than under the sweet and universally beloved Name of Peace; which they have banished the whole World almost, to impose upon all Mankind. For their Twin-Scheme was to subvert the Foundations and Basis of that GOLDEN LIBERTY of GERMANY, (which consists in the mutual Union and good Correspondence of Protestants, as well at home as abroad) and in outward Appearance to reduce all other Leagues, Unions and Confederacies to theirs. that the disarmed Protestants might accede to their Spanish Austrian League, and that the same compleatly strengthned with eighty Regiments, might be enabled not only to exact Sanguinary Contributions, to oppress and root out the impoverished and divided Protestants; but after that to subjugate all States without Diftinction, and having perfected their dominion in the Empire, to beat down by Force of Arms, all other Kings, Princes and Commonwealths,

wealths, if they would be so mad as to let This drift of theirs, as it was plain enough to Men of Penetration, had an intollerable Face to Men of Generofity; but as it exceeded the prefent Strength of the Austrio-Spaniards, it was to be difguifed with the painted Mask of a specious Peace. A Peace, I fay, which has as much Peace, Justice, Candour, Christian Charity, Piety and Probity, as the Ocean has Sweetness, or the wicked one himself has saving Light and Rest: Of which one may truly complain; That none of any Religion, State or Condition whatfoever could acquiesce in it; unless he would call down the divine Vengeance upon him, offend that Church, whose Communion he professeth, desert that Civil Society (be what it will) of which he is a Member, foul and fear his Confcience with an indelible Stain and a stigmatizing Cautery, and at length wilfully expose himfelf and all about him to inextricable dangers, and tamely Submit to the Yoke of the Austrio-Spaniards.

God after Saxon, is not wan-Caule.

After this Corruption and Revolt of the the Deser-Saxon from his Allies, God however was not wanting to his Caufe. For in one Place he so blessed the Suedisto Arms, that the Forces of ting to his the Emperor were quite broke at the defeat at Wifflocke; in another, they bravely defended themselves in Lorain; in a third, the Landgrave's Army, faved their own Towns, and took the Enemies. The Suedist Army, preffed by a new Calamity; namely, want of provision, from the powerful Conjunction of the Imperialists, Saxons, Brandenburghers and Darmstadtines, marched towards the Baltic Shore. A Stratagem as useful as necessary. For here they had feafonable and fufficient Supply of Provikon

vision at command. On the other Hand, the Army of the Leaguers all along Pomerania, and the neighbouring Places, dwindles away through Famine, and the Want of all Necessaries: So that Bannier the Suedish General, like another Fabius, recovered the Condition of the Confederates by mere delay. To these the Divine Goodness added two other Victories; one by the same General, the other by the Duke of Weimar. Add to this, the powerful Affistance of the King of France, who supported and ftrengthned the State of the Allies in an Undertaking no less commendable than necessary. While the League therefore is contending with their two more potent Enemies, the Landgrave's Forces are refreshed with convenient Rest, and the universal Triumph which the Austrian promised themselves from the Prague pacification for the States of the Empire, vanished into Smoak.

Nevertheless, Ferdinand the second, that old Ferdinand Supplanter of the German Liberty, as if he the Second valued not his Enemies, or made nothing of impoles the Overthrows he and the Leaguers had fuf- Ferdinand tained in Pursuance to the Pragmatic Sanction the Third of Prague; which was fo drawn up that he upon the might blind the World by the specious Bub-States of the Embles of Right and Law, and fo do what he pire, conpleased; obtrudes his Son, Ferdinand the Third, trary to the upon the States of the Empire, the Diet at Golden Bull of Charles Ratisbone being armed, left any one should con-the Fourth. tradict. Where all things were not transacted exactly comformable to the prescript of Charles's Law: For if that Election be brought to Examination, it will appear as clear as the Sun at Noon, that it was not legal either as to the efficient or the final Cause, nor in the Mate-

rial or Formal. As to the efficient Cause, it is notorious from the State of the Electoral College at that Time; for the lawful Heir of the Palatinate, was deprived of his Stall, and he of Triers kept prisoner (the Bavarian being put into the room of the former, by a new Austrian Creation) which they both protested against: The rest were corrupted by Bribes. As to the final Cause, the Defense of the Germanic Liberties, the supreme Law of the Empire, was neglected and openly fold to the House of Austria. The Material is, that Ferdinand the Third, no less public an Oppresfour of Liberty than his Father, or formidable merely by that Name, would abate nothing of his Father's wicked Innovations in Hungary, Bohemia and the Empire itself. Hence new Commotions were to be feared every Hour, all which would have been avoided, if the Electors had fluck to their Duty, at the Death of Ferdinand the Second, had either conferred the Imperial Dignity upon a more pacific Family, or for establishing a Peace upon equal Conditions both at home and abroad; had by dint of Law reclaimed this new Ferdinand, from his irregular Courfe in every Action to the constant Observation of the Laws. The formal Caufe is, the Rule of the Caroline Law, which was in many Instances violated. Here therefore I must contemplate the Greatness (not of the Electoral College, but) of the House of Austria, which has seduced to it self as many Kings as Electors. Go now ye Germans, and henceforward call the Spaniard a King of Affes, of Slaves: Presently a Spanish Embassadour will reply, as he publickly boafted at Ratisbone; That his King has maintained three Electors

Electors there, and fed them among his Cattle; nay, further, that to this Day his King governs Ferdinand, King of Kings; and that by his Mediation, he can at Will make or unmake Electors, by whom Ferdinand himself was made. They were indeed Golden and Prophetical Words, that the Elector of Mentz publickly spake at the Election of Charles the Fifth. That when the Spaniards had once got the Empire, they would scarce ever restore it to its Liberty. Ah! where is fled the Vigilance of the Electors, the Liberty of Germany, the antient Majesty of the Empire. How contrary to the fundamental Laws of the Empire has Ferdinand the Third been defigned and inaugurated King, the Emperor still living, the

Imperial Throne not yet vacant.

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Thus Ferdinand the Second, having done every thing according to his Will and infatiable Pleasure; then stripped the whole Empire, and filled all the Corners of Germany with Robberies and the Abomination of Defolation, was taken from hence and went to his Place, leaving every thing in a very turbulent Condition to his Son. And as much unlike the Father was to Solomon, so much was the Son heavier than Rehoboam; the one dreaded for his Rods, the other for his Scorpions. And yet it is amaz-Germany's ing to fee what happy Days and golden Moun-vain hopes tains Germany promises her self from Ferdinand from Ferthe Third. Germany, whose very Soul is held Third. in Chains, and waiting its last Sacrifice; who after all her Experiences fince the Death of RUDOLPH the Second, doth not begin to grow wife yet. O my Country! to what Time, to what Manners hast thou referved us, with whom there is scarce room for a Remedy:

The Saxon but a mere respurn of our mad Distemper! Espeat the Treaty of cially the with Saxon of whom the Papists write, Pragueles that he has neither Brains nor Courage; and sensthe E- the Spaniards bring him upon the Stage thus lectoral wrapped up in a Hankerchief.

nency.

Prastita Ferd'nando jactent benefacta secundo Germani Proceres, Bavarixque Duces : Sunt tamen inferiora meis; sint qualia nostra Non opus est verbis: facta sed ipsa probant. At nunc pro meritis fertur mala gratia tantis Quod feci bene, nunc cedit in opprobrium. Respectus nostri non amplius ullus habetur Cingimur hinc odiis, inde recessit Amor. Quid prodest gessisse pium pro Casare bellum Illius & partes quid tenuisse juvat? Si quoque nam reliqui subiêrunt, cogar eandem Infelix fortem forte subire pari? Indulfi falfis nimium, nimiumque querelis. Delusus vana crudelitate fui. Nil me movêrunt aliena pericula cacis Confiliis nocui, tam mihi, quam sociis. Nunc me gliscentis tangunt contagia cladis. Heu patior telis vulnera tacta meis. Quid faciam? num bella geram nunc, numve quiescam? Certa est utrovis nostra ruina modo.

For he in the Bohemian War stood up for Ferdinand to the utter Subversion of the Bohemia and Imperial iberty, against his Fellow Companions in the same Faith, acting as the Austrian's Commissary to the Diminution of the Electoral Præeminence; at length he concludes a Treaty at Prague with Ferainand the common Enemy, whom (with the Army of the Leaguers) at the Con-

Convention at Leipfick, he had credited with the Titles of Plunderers and Robbers; invited others to unite their Arms against that public Enemy, confirm'd all that pass'd at Leipsic with both Hands, subscrib'd and ratify'd it with his Seal, and, after the manner of Princes, gave it the Sanction of an Oath by the holy Name of God. Of all which fatally forgetful, he nefariously became a Truce-breaker, perfidious and perjur'd, and by that Pacification threw a horrid contempt upon the Divine Authority. For accord- He coming to this Pacification, all kinds of Protestants mits aperwhatfoever who refus'd to take the Oath with-difrage. in 10 Days, together with all their adherents, are expos'd to the point of the Enemies Sword, the Communion of Saints, the very Nerves and cement of Christianity is removed from the middle of them; all Religion is suspended by the cruel Law of Arms; all Christendom fill'd with a fresh Deluge of War, and unknown thousands of poor innocents given up to the Sword; Fire, Famine and Death, at the Rhine, the Main, the Embs, the Weser, the Elbe, the Vidrus and And who can recount the innuthe Danube. merable Miferies and butcherly Slaughters at Prague? Such pacific Heroes mightily deserved to be number'd indeed among the Members of the Church, to use and enjoy her Privileges and bear the Name of Christians. Would to God the Elector of Saxony had trodden in the Steps of his virtuous Ancestors; other had been the face of Bohemia, other the face of Magdeburgh; other the face of the Empire; consequently other the Face of all Christendom in Europe.

But just is the Lord, just are his Judgments, Provokes who never suffers breaches of Leagues, Perju-God to ries, the abuse of his most holy Name, and other vengeance

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fuch flagrant Impieties to go unpunished, hav-

ing already stretch'd out his mighty Arm from divers Parts of the World against those Dictators and Giants of the Prague Pacification (or rather Sacrifice) and broken the Counsels and tumultuous Devices of the Tyrants. For ever fince that Treaty, the Territories of the Saxon fland fo expos'd to continual Depredations and free Plunder from the Army of the League on one fide, and the Suedes on the other, that with all his Adherents and Neutralists, he knows not which way to turn himself. The Emperor himfelf can't resist their Forces, who have twice invaded the Kingdom and incorporated Provinces of Bohemia. Where among other, Monuments of God's Power and just Judgment, in no wife qual to the is to be pass'd by in Silence, that remarkable overthrow of the Imperial and Leaguers Army the 24th of February of the last Year 1645. by the Suediff Forces at the City of Tabor in the same Kingdom of Bohemia, where a happy Victory was carried away from the Enemies of God and his Church and the Plunderers and Ravagers of the Christian Republic. In that very same place in which two Ages before JOHN ZISCA, Knight of Troppaw and the Cup, Professor and Defender of the Truth, first swept away the filth of the Papists, having engag'd their Armies no less than eleven times, and always came off victorious. In that same Province, in which the House of Austria had been for above two Ages laying in wait for the true Religion and antient Liberty of the Bohemians. And in this Age Ferdinand II. the Father, has taken away both of them, and forc'd an immense multitude of People into miferable Banishment; that so Ferdinand III. the Son, might receive the just Reward of his own and

The Empeperor unc-Strength of his Enemies.

and his Father's Reign, and Fear and Dread the powerful Hand of God. On the Borders of Moravia they took in the City Glogaw (the fourth City of that Marquisate) as also Olmitz the first in that Province; which they had befieged four Years before. And not stopping there, they have pitched their Camp before Krems in Austria (the Emperor's hereditary Arch-Dutchy) by the Danube, and took it, and made themselves formidable even to Vienna itself, the Metropolis and Imperial Seat of the Austrian House. The French too are not idle, but valiantly oppose the Enemy, and often come off victorious in fo good a Caufe. The Con-And notwithstanding the Spaniard, the Empe-gainst the ror, the Kings of Poland and Denmark, and the French and great Duke of Muscovy and others have secretly Suedes deconspired to drive the Suedes and their Confederates out of the Empire; yet their Tricks being detected, the French maintain what they are in Possession of with an unwearied Vigilance, according to the Poet,

Non minor est virtus quam quarere, parta tueri.

The Suedes to secure themselves and their 'Tis better Country, have prevented the Designs of the to prevent Dane, (who has enough on his Hands at Home, than to be to divert him from troubling himself with Fo- prevented. reign Affairs) have display'd their Banners intrepidly in his own Dominions both by Sea and Land, proceeded with good Success, and obliged the almost conquered King to accept a Peace upon honest Conditions. And perhaps the Polander in a short Time may hear the Northern Lion, roaring in his Kingdom and tremble.

And no Wonder, The Pope who is the Author and Actor of this Tragi-Comedy, together with his first begotten Son the Spaniard, are fufficiently perplexed both at home and abroad. To the one the Venetians, and other Princes of Italy often oppose themselves. To the other the right Heir will not very easily restore the Kingdom of Portugal. In America, through the universal Trafficking Genius of the Hollanders. their Affairs hang but upon a slender Thread. In Afia he has not every thing so sure and fix-Tis to be feared, that he who would be the Devourer and greedy Swallower of all, may one Day eternally be exposed to all for an Abomination and an Ignominy. After the Example of Italy, who could once command all Nations, and now is forced to ferve all. Thus are human Affairs directed by a reciprocal Turn of Fortune. Thus do Empires rife up to fall; thus rife to fet. But to fay all, it is God the most righteous Judge, who establisheth and unestablisheth Kings and Kingdoms.

The Hifpa-Extermination I. By a stupend-

Here I cannot fufficiently admire the bestial Times at-Fury of the Pope, the Spaniard and their bloody tempt the Counsellors, who within the Space of half an Age have thrice shot their swift Arrows at the of Britain, Britons (though divided from the rest of the but with- World) with the utmost Vehemence. First those out success Inventors of Thousands of Frauds, (in order to subject Great Britain to the Yoke of the Pope ous Fleet, and Spaniard, and to compass so nesarious a Purpose,) in the Year 1588, the Reign of the most serene Queen ELIZABETH, fit out a formidable and fumptuous SPANISH AR-MADA, though barren and unfuccessful. Which nevertheless almost reached the English Coast and Ports. But the Event is very remarkable, that

that out of 155 Ships extremely well fitted out, scarce 40 should return to Spain. And the Jesuit Creswell, alias Andreas Philopater in his Answer to the Queen of England, p. 139. confesseth, that the disappointment of that War came to pass by the will of God, as also that the Causes of that defeat were the inclemency of the Air, their unacquaintedness with those Seas, and perhaps the negligence or unskilfulness of some Men. And that it might be the will of God to spare the Barren Tree of England yet three Gospel Years longer, to see whether it would bring forth better fruit before it were cut down.

Secondly, Because from that time to the second II. By Year of King JAMES, the Jesuits could not ga-Gun pow

ther their wish'd for Fruit in England, but were der. prevented by the will of the same good and gracious God, at length there conspir'd three Jesuits, Henry Garnet Provincial, Oswald Tesmond and John Gerard, with some Men of distinction of that Faction, Anno 1605. the fifth of November, to destroy and BLOW UP in one Moment, the King himself, his Family and the three Estates of the Realm assembled in Parliament at Westminster, by laying under the House and setting Fire to a quantity of GUN-POWDER; as appears from Garnets's Papers publish'd at London, and the King of Great Britain's Proclamation 15th January 1606, which expresly says; That three Jesuits were the Authors and Contrivers of that traiterous Imagination. Also that they were the principal ABETTORS. And the Jesuits a long time gave out and publickly infifted on it, that they would never defift from their purpose, though their Conspiracies were Detected and Punished; I would have you know

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(fays the Jesuit Campion and his Fellows in a Difputation concerning the Catholic Church, p. 22. Printed at Triers 1583.) in respect to our Society, that ALL OF US, all the World over, (whose Succession is continual and Number great,) have enter'd into the HOLY LEAGUE, NOR AS LONG AS ONE OF US SHALL BE LEFT ALIVE. shall we suspend our Endeavours and Consultations for your Salvation, that is, the subversion of your Religion and Government. The Meafures are concerted already and the Lists enter'd, no force, no struggle of the English, shall 3. By tur- defeat them.

ning a very Kingdom into a bloody Tragedy.

From which reftless Holes (3dly) these comflourishing mon Disturbers have crept upon the Theatre of Great Britain, and under the Cover of a new Church Liturgy, have found out the luckiest Way imaginable, of changing the golden Tranquility of the most flourishing State in the World into a bloody Tragedy. Those Spanish Tools saw that Religion was the fittest Matter for Civil Dissention. Sometimes this, fometimes the other Innovation was imposed contrary to the Simplicity of the Christian Religion: Then Oyl was daily to be poured upon the kindling Fire. The State of the Controversy was to be changed: The Defense of the Truth was to be branded with the Name of REBELLION: The ROYAL PREROGATIVE must be given out to be in Danger, that the King being busied at Home, might be diverted from all Attention to the Affairs of the Empire, and the Protestant League. Alas! Too well we know that the Inhabitants of the British Islands, (most horrible to speak it!) Partakers of the same Faith, are, to the Heart's Desire of these their Ene-

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Enemies, fet one against another; and that their Blood through Civil War and mutual Wounds is flowing, gushing out in direful Wast When the King by the Stings of Nature, the Love of his Country, the Unity of Faith and Example of the neighbouring Princes, ought to have been excited before to the burying of those unnecessary Contentions at Home, and have given his friendly Hand and Affistance to the commen Undertaking of the Protestant Confederates; and this, left the Spanish Faction, as foon as ever it prevailed, should play the same Game in his Kingdom, which they have been assiduoully carrying on above these Twenty-five Years together in the Roman Empire, in the Hereditary Countries, and other Principalities and Lordsbips of the Christian World. * But here too, let us acquiesce in the hidden Ways and Judgments of God! Since still we see his singular Goodness and Providence shine in Scotland, England and For the Kindness of the divine Being has twice prospered the Scottish Forces, and dispelled the Danger that threatned them. The great Assembly of the Parliament of England have feafonably vindicated the Innocence of their Brethren, and under the divine Conduct united the Kingdoms, which the Factious would have divided. Hence the Scots Nation and Church entered into a Covenant with the English Nation and Church. Besides which, by Authority of the same Parliament was conve-

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^{*} See the Letters from the Assembly of Divines in England, to the Foreign Reformed Churches, dated at Westminster, January the 15th, 1644.

ned an Assembly of Divines (and others whom the General Assembly of the Church delegated from Scotland) for restoring the Church of God by proper Counfels, and for the Prefervation of the Purity of Religion. These chose to have in their View, the HOLY SCRIPTURES for a Rule, and (next to the Glory of God) as strict an Union, and as uniform a Worship, (as possible) in these three Kingdoms, with the best reformed Churches. Moreover, the honourable Members of both Houses of Parliament, when they faw in this disordered State of Things, the Temper of his most serene Majefty very much irritated by his Enemies, they laboured (and are still labouring Day and Night) indefatigably by their wholesom Counfels and just Arms in their lawful Defense, to rescue his Majesty out of their wicked Hands, to provide in the best Manner for the Purity of the Church, to transmir to Posterity the Antient Liberty of their Country (as things were come to an Extremity) and to inflict condign Punishment upon the Betrayers and Destroyers of it. How the Fortune of War has determined these things, all know, fince the King himself is come into the Scot's Camp, and has left his Evil Counsellors. And here I think this one thing at least may be added, that the English and Scots are marked at Rome with the same Coal that the Bohemians and Palatines were, that they stand in the fame common Cause and Front of Battle with them: entangled by the same Devices of Satan, while under Pretense of Rebellion, they are rendred Odious to the whole World, and (as the others) would have been subdued, had they not behaved with greater Fortitude and Conftanstancy than they did. And now no good Man doubts, but God will put into their Hearts. what is to be done for the present Age, and for Posterity. Cardinal Caraffa, the Pope's Legate, shews in his Commentaries on holy (that is, reformed) Germany, in the Thirteenth, and following Pages; that from the Trouble in England, under Henry VIII. (when Charles V. had almost conquered Germany, and was just upon the Point of ruining the Protestants and restoring Popery) the Protestant Princes took the Courage to oppose that Emperor and his Brother, Ferdinand I. and so restored the Liberty of their Religion and Country. Would to God, the like Event may attend these modern Commotions; that a true and lasting Peace once happily established at Home, this Nation might give fresh Courage to those who are now doubtfully fighting for their Liberties, come into the Affistance of the oppressed and ruined, take Revenge upon their Oppressors and Plunderers, spread the Glory of the Nation thro' the whole World, render it illustrious, and give Comfort to all Christendom, especially to those that are Exiles for the Sake of Christ. May God strengthen what he has begun to work in Many who are banished their native Air and Soil, and are hated of the World, would to this Day freely fuffer Death, were the Endeavours of the Pious to succeed; the Worshippers of the Beast, and the Champions of Anti-Christ brought to Shame, and at last to fee their total Destruction,

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Lastly, let us return again to Germany, whose Popish Leaguers, after the Reduction of the Kingdom of Bohemia and the Palatinate, have trampled upon their Liberties, and wasted their Strength

Strength in a horrible Manner, as 'tis Notorious to this habitable World for above these twenty Years past. Those who are foon to obtain the full Execution of the Council of Trent, will give up the Empire to the infatiable Lust of the Spamiards. These will recal Apostasy, Idolatry, Tyranny from Hell it felf, and especially finish the Persecution of the pious Martyrs (if Germany hath any fuch left) and as Executioners themfelves be pleafant Spectators of the butcherly Slaughter, which lamentable Catastrophe, would not be far from the Necks of the Germans, had not God a remnant left of French, Suedes and some few Hessians in the Empire, who oppose themselves to those Giants, beat down the Horns of the Prague Actaon, and support the weight of fo heavy a War even to weariedness and nauseoufnefs, none refreshing, none affifting them. Which Defenders of Liberty and Champions appointed by God, the Neutralists or Coadjutors of the Spanish Austrian League are calling Rebels and ambitious, and like unjust Judges condemning them unheard: While they themselves are become impious towards God, ungrateful to their Benefactor, and load the afflicted with fresh Calamities; justify the outragious Acts of Tyrants and Persecutors, make themselves Anti-Christian partakers of so much Blood, of so many Abominations, and the just Punishment attending them; sharpen the Swords of the Enemy, render those Evangelicals (whom they have enlisted for the Beast) more obstinate, against their Conscience, their Country, their Brethren, and against Christ himself, and so heap up the Wrath of God against the Day of Judgment, which they ought to have lessened by Repentance during these long Wars and many other Calamities.

mities. For now remain some Questions to be Questions to be ruconsidered by these Coadjutors of the Papists.

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Since Ferdinand absolutely commands all his by the Subjects to renounce the Evangelical Religion and Coadjutors to embrace the Popish, and requires many things of the against God and his Holy Word, whether his I. Subjects ought to obey him rather than God?

Are those Rebels who resolve to obey God rather than Man, to give to God the things that are

God's, and to Casar the things that are Casar's?

Whether those who do a thing according to Custom and the tenor of their Privileges, which may displease the Magistrate (who ought and has promis'd by Oath to defend those Privileges, yet has forgot his Oath and the Conditions of Obedience) ought to be called Rebels.

Whether or no a subordinate Magistracy, such as were the Defenders and States in Bohemia: As the Princes, Electors, the Senates of free Cities are in Germany, and the Parliaments in France and England, &c. may lawfully repel by force the unjust violence of the superior Magistrate limited by Conditions, or lawfully resist him according to their IMMUNITIES and PRIVILEGES? And whether that be the Crime of Rebellion?

Since God now chiefly deals with his Church in an ordinary way, and besides Pastors, has given her Magistrates, Princes, Kings and divers Nurses, whether they ought not to defend the Evangelical Church of God by force of Arms against extreme violence? Whether they are to give that and themselves up to the Lust of the Enemy? When the Papists themselves upon this very Foundation pretend they take up Arms for the Church.

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VI.

Whether they do not worse, and are rather to be call'd the Rebels, who for the sake of enlarging their Sect, surjously War against God and his Church to the extinguishing the Light of the Truth? They who most unjustly traduce all Protestants wituous distinction, whether Heretics, or Calvinists, or whether they be so or no, that they may the more safely blot them out. These Postulata granted; They are to be called the Rebels, who abusing the Name and Authority of Princes, and persidiously violating all manner of Right, persecute the Church, endeavour to extinguish the Light of the Gospel, and like the Giants surjously wage War with God himself.

In these Questions is the Decision; here let Railers and falfe Neutralists infult as much as they will. Here, where the whole Hinge of the Affair turns, and where the Justice of each fide plainly appears. Yet the Papifts abate not the least Title of their Pretensions and Cruelties, but encrease them more and more: Those on our fide judge that they have acted in Defense of the Evangelical Church, their just Rights; of themselves, and oppress'd innocents, nor do they think that they have receiv'd the Means from God in vain: Hence this long, intestine Var is waged and continued among Christians, by the Malice of the Papifts, the Stupidity of the Neutralists, and the good Conscience of the Con-By which Bohemia is fraudently enflav'd, Germany cruelly wasted, England villainoufly involv'd in Civil Wars, and all Europe turn'd upfide down.

This is the Account of the Origin of this most pernicious War too strong for any exceptions of the Jesuits, pretenses of the Leaguers,

contradictions of the Enemy, Scrupulosities of the Neutralists, or Subtleties of Court-Parasites to result or subvert, which the many Apologetical Writings of the guilty, the constancy of the Martyrs at their Execution, and Experience it A Recapifels confirms more and more every Day.

Hence we may gather into some Order the the Caules of this Citrue and genuine Causes of this bloody War.

tulation of the Causes of this Civil Wa. The hatred

I. The first Cause is the hatred of Satan and of Satan Anti-Christ towards Christ and his Church, which and Antiis the common Rise and touchwood of almost Christ.

all Wars, especially of those that befal the Church.

For the Dragon Satan hath deliver'd his Power to the beast Anti-Christ, to sight with the Saints.

And if ever, it certainly must be now that that Man of Sin and Son of Perdition is revealed.

II. The shameful Ambition of the Roman Pon-The Ambitiff who claiming a sham Superiority and Dotion of the mination over the Kingdoms of the whole World, Pope. like that tempter of Christ, and aiming to subdue them to himself by knavish Arts, Administers to all Nations Matter of Suspicions and Wars. The Bohemians denied his Superiority over their Kingdom and King: He condemns them as Rebels, and blows up a War, that he might get the Kingdom for himself and profess'd Vassals.

III. The revenge of Anti-Christ upon the Bo- The rehemians for their Hussite Wars, whose Wounds venge of
lay deep in his remembrance with grievous Pain. the Bohemians.

For because they check'd his Arrogance, and
gave the Germans an Example to shake off his
damnable Yoke, he attempted either totally to
subdue them to himself, or from a thirst of revenge to extirpate them, after which he had

long been breathing out Wars and feeking occasions.

IV. The most impudent Strumper Front of The who, the Pope, who is now detected and known by rish Front Believers to be the Anti-Christ, and therefore in of the Pope. Modesty should have hid himself at Home, and avoided the fight of hriftians. Notwithstanding which he has the Assurance to appear in public, and instead of the Church, Whore-like, to let himself for the honest Spouse of Christ, nay, to impose his Darling Vasfals, sworn Monks and Idolatries for all Magistrates, Teachers and Religions, to court the Affistance of all, to prostitute himself to all Kings, to drink to them out of his Cup which is full of abominations and the uncleaness of Fornication, that is, of his Idolatrous Superflitions, and to invite them to Whoredoms In which Address he was so importunate to the Bohemians, fo long forc'd upon them his Creatures for their lawful Magistrates, and just like a Whore, defam'd the honest Protestants with scandalous Lies, that he was forc'd to bear a repulse and their just Indignation, the Pain of which provok'd him to a War.

The violent Execution of the Coun-

V. The violent Execution of the Council of Trent, in which the Papists with the Jesuits condemn the Protestant Religion for Heretical, cil of Trent absolve the Pope and themselves, make their Traditions of equal Authority with the Scriptures, falfely impose all their Errors and Idolatries for holy, apostolical Constitutions, blafphemoully anathematize the Word of God, and the Doctrine of the Gospel, concerning Justification by Faith, the Certainty of Salvation and other Articles of Faith. All which things

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as they are horribly Anti-Christian, and therefore no Christian will receive them, the Pope calls upon the fecular Arm, folicites the Emperor, the Spaniard and the rest of his Vassals, to oblige all Orders and Degrees of Protestant Princes and People by force of Arms to Support that Council; that is, to detest the Protestant Religion, and embrace the Popish Superstition; or else nolens, volens to force them to it, or root them out. Which Tyranny, or Execution of the Council of Trent, when they would have exercised in Bohemia, they flirred up this War. When Christ and his Apostles, and the Fathers of the Primitive Church, never raifed their Church by fuch Severities and Wars, so that Anti-Christ, like a Rat, has betrayed himself by his own Noise.

VI. The pestilent Curiosity of the Roman The Curi-Bishop, and his Suffragans, by which laying a ofity of the Bishop fide his Episcopal Function, he appropriates of Rome. every thing to himself, appoints Kings and Magistrates for all the Kingdoms of the World, crowns whom he pleases, disposes of hereditary Titles and Kingdoms, dethrones those whom he or his Creatures have not anointed or approved of, declares them illegitimate, profcribes them to ruin, and thus fows Diffurbances and What Christ would never do; that is, never dispose of the least Bit of worldly Posfession; this Anti-Christ has presumed to do. and as he reigns Lord Paramount over the Kingdoms of the World, he gives them to whom he will, and more Babylonish than Nebuchadnezzar, has yet made no Acknowledgment of that which he has arrogated to himfelf. Thus he has prefumed to obtrude upon the Bohemians Kings of M 2 his

his own Religion, and to crown them by the Arch Bishop of Prague, judging these only legitimate. When the Bohemians by Vertue of their Privileges and the Liberty of their Country, chose themselves a King, that did not please him, he presently laboured to frustrate this legal Act, to ruin that King, and set up a Creature of his own in his Room, officiously intruding himself into the Affair, and making himself the Author of this War.

The Apostaly of the Pope.

VII. The damnable Apostasy of the Pope and his Followers from that Faith and Simplicity which is in Christ, from the Foot-steps of the Primitive Church. Hence he fell as a Star from Heaven, and became the Apollyon or King of many Locusts. And though he still calls himself the Bishop of Bishops, the Catholic Church, the Vicar of Christ; yet he has nothing of the Resemblance, nothing of the Humility of Christ the APOSTOLICAL BI-SHOP, and the primitive CATHOLICK CHURCH, but all that is contrary and proud, all that is pompous and radiant, with Gold, Jewels and Ceremonies and Superstitions. Again, as Satan after his Revolt with the Angels, became the most implacable and fierce Enemy to God and his Saints (as every Apostate is Perfecutor of his own Order) fo the Pope cannot but be an Enemy to Christ and his Church, which he perfecutes many Ways, endeavouring to rob her of her Christian Liberty, and to entangle her with the Yoke of his Traditions. The Eastern, Greek and other Churches, because they have refused his Yoke, he has by Treachery and Defertion exposed to the Lust of the Turks. By taking away the Cup of the Blood ot of Christ, and consequently the New Testament, from the Eastern Churches, by a monstrous Sacrilege, and imposing the Yoke of his Traditions; he has most scandalously, like Jeroboam in the Church of Israel, brought about this horrid Schism. So that Christians are now variously distinguished; the one part called Evangelics or Protestants, the other Catholics or Papists; which last having thrown aside all Charity, persecute the others with Hatred and Wars. Hence this War in Bohemia properly took its rife.

VIII. The introducing of the Sect of the Je- The intro-Suits and their pestiferous Doctrine. These en-ducing of the fesudeavour to evince (which the Monks and itical Sec. School-Doctors never could do) that the Pope do what he will, be what he will, is not Anti-Christ; but the Christ of God, the Vicar of Christ, Peter's Successiour, the only High-Priest, the Head of the Church, the true Shepherd, the most Holy FATHER, and his Faction the only true Catholic Church: And therefore, that he must be adhered to. Further, they perfectly rave that the Protestants have unlawfully separated from her Communion, that as Schifmatics and Heretics they are to be extirpated by Force of Arms, or to be crushed. For by fuch importunate, turbulent and lying Croakings, these impure Spirits, bewitch the Minds not of Youth only, but even of Kings and of Princes, more and more inflame the Hatred of the disasfected; and thus become the Trumpets and Torches of Wars. Which they have very fuccessfully effected to the blowing up this War in Bohemia.

The fol-Counfelsof

IX. The too improvident Reception and lowing the Acceptation of the fallacious Discipline and most Fesuitical turbulent Counsels of the Jesuits in Courts Discipline, and Provinces. Hence when that Sect (which at the Beginning was circumscribed within narrow Bounds, limited to a fmall Number) ought to have been shut up and lurking in Spain On a fudden, as the spreading Smoak of an Abyss, it passed over many Regions and Kingdoms, and fo blinded and offuscated the Eyes of the Simple, that many thought that the Christian Youth could be instructed by none better than by the Jesuits and their Compani-Moreover, Princes, Barons, Counts, Nobles and Commoners, thought it very much worth their while to commit their Youth to the Education of these Jesuits. And further, Kings and Princes, neglecting their antient and most faithful Counsellors, moderate Politicians, and peaceable Preachers, tenacious of the Truth, admit the Jesuits only, or those instructed by them, to their Counfels, Deliberations and Sermons, and delight in their Company. These by various Arts of Hypocrify infinuate themselves into their Favour, and easily possels their Minds with what they please, recommend the Pope and themselves, render the Protestants odious, sharpen their preconceived Hatred to them, and their Swords to the Shedding of Christian Blood, and thus they gather all the Kings of the World together, to the Battle of that great Day of the Almighty God. Bohemia tis certain, that when they had no Jesuits, or as long as they were forced to shut themselves up in their Cloysters, or were not allowed by the Emperor RUDOLPH to appear in

in Public at all; the rest of the Popish Priests could not Spirit up a War. But when some of the BARONS committed their Sons to their Tuition, and the Emperor Mathias with Fer-Dinand despised the Protestant Counsellors, and took Jesuits and Jesuitical People into their Bosom, and were ruled by their Counsels; then this War began.

X. The Pride and Infolence of the Spanish The Pride Austrians, who plunged in the Sepulchre of the of the spa-Jesuits, or rocked as Mother's Brats in the Cra-niards. dle of the Popish Church, dream that they are the only Christian Men, that they only are worthy to be made Kings, and to Lord it over the whole World. Thus they highly imagine, that they alone are to prefide over the Christian Affairs, most impiously aspiring after a new fort of Monarchy, which neither the Prophets have foretold, nor is it known whether God would have it now fet up; which yet they endeavour to erect upon the oppressed Liberty and Privileges of all Families, Kings, Princes and Nations, and especially by extinguishing the Light of the Gospel, for the Sake and Defense of the Pope and his Synagogue and Faction. And all this, that they alone may continue Kings, Emperors and Monarchs, may depress all others with Slavery, inflict the most cruel Pains upon Protestants as Heretics, and totally extirpate them, while they are luftfully tyrannizing without controul: That they may Honour the Pope, whose choice Sons they are, as a most indulgent Father, and make him the one Pastor of the one Sheep-fold, in which they behave themselves so like meek and patient Lambs, that they adore him with all his

Traditions and Idolatries, and worship him as Vice-God. To effect these Things, they have a long Time been meditating some great War, which they have delighted upon this Occasion to prolong, and to carry it up to the utmost Heigth. Thus having destroyed the Liberty of the Bohemians, put out the Light of the Gospel, and defeated and routed their King, they have subjected the Kingdom to Popish Lust and Arbitrary Power, and go on to maintain what they have got by the War.

The Secu-Evangelics.

XI. The Security of the modern Evangelics, rity of the their Ingratitude towards God, and their Impiety to Posterity, who either could not see or would not regard these pernicious and wicked Designs upon the Church. Liberty, that great Gift of God, they suffer to be snatched from them, and even the faving Light of heavenly Truth to be put out, and themselves and theirs to be deprived of Salvation. The Heathens preferred the Liberty of their Country, the Christians the means of Salvation to all the Conveniencies of Life, even to dear Life itself; these now will lose both, only to enjoy a vile, flavish Life and damnable Pleasures for a Time with Anti-Christ, under his Vassals, where Life is unhappier than Death. wife Men! Are not so great Gifts to be more greatly valued? Should not they be preserved with great Zeal? And to be transmitted to all Posterity through your Hands? Is Posterity thus easily to be defrauded of their Salvation through your Security? And all to be given up to the Lust of Anti-Christ? God will not fuffer this hosiile Security, Ingratitude and Impiety to go unpunished; but will visit and revenge

venge it by a Continuance of the War, and a with-holding that delicious Tranquility, against which they have imagined.

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XII. The inhuman and unchristian Defertion, The Deferand even Opposition from the rest of the E-tion and vangelics, to the Bohemians, and the Palatine de-opposing of fending that very good and common Cause of the Bohethe Protestants and their Welfare. For they fee- the Palaing more nearly the Defigns of Anti-Christ and time. the Importance of the Affair, were desirous of being the first in curbing him, and preferving the faving Gospel in the Empire, thinking, poor Creatures! that the rest of the Evangelics would have minded these things too. and rather have offer'd them help, than have confided in Anti-Christ. But they were so drown'd in Pleasure and Security, depending upon the integrity of the Slaves of Anti-Christ, who craftily palliated their Designs, that they not only shamefully deserted the Bohemians and Palatine, but even oppos'd and attack'd them in hostile Manner: Which God now feems to be punishing in this long and wasting Civil War, by depriving the whole Empire of the glorious Run of the Gospel.

XIII. The contentious Writings, virulent The Con-Calumnies, and furious Invectives of certain tentious Divines against the Orthodox under the Name of Divines of Calvinists; by which they very much divided the Evangelics, and encouraged the Enemy to infest us. For in Bohemia, a great part of the Barons and Nobles imposed upon by their Parish Priests, looked upon the Palatine as a Calvinist, not mightily to be valued and homoured as a King, much less to be supported

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with all their Power. Wherefore they carried on the War neither vigorously nor with a true Zeal, till to their great Shame, they and their Zealot-Priests were subdued and stripped of all they had. Thus in the Empire the Minds of the Protestants are distracted by these Calamities, their Unions dissolved and disclaimed; while the insulting Enemy is every Day setting upon one or another, dividing them and then breaking them to pieces. Thus one part of the Evangelics cannot so easily repel the Force of the Enemy and obtain a Peace, which without Doubt they might have obtained, if they had continued as Leagu'd and as United as the Papists.

The 2 of the Papists.

XIV. The Zeal without Knowledge and perverse Sense of all the Papists, who are made to believe by their little Priests and Jesuits, that the Popish Church is the only, true, Catholic Church, and that whatever their Priests fay, is the true faving Word, and therefore that they are the only true Christians who are not seduced; on the contrary, that the Protestant Religion is a damnable Herefy, that the Protestants are Heretics and abominable Enemies to Chrift, who have been feduced and ought to be rooted out. Whether these things are fo or no, they will never plainly fee and know from the Scriptures. This feems to them a very strange and difficult thing; they leave it to the Priests alone; nay, they dare not fo much as look into the Scriptures and learn from them with a good Conscience. Thus blindly they feed the Whore and Beast Anti-Christ, under the Title of the Catholic Church, to their own Ruin with their own Strength; and

and too much endeavour to promote and establish her with their own Blood. But the true Evangelical Church of Christ they ignorantly or rather most pertinaciously torment with Wars and perfecute to their greater Damnation. And thus by excommunicating, cruelly torturing, overthrowing and killing the Followers of Christ, they think to do God Service. For this Perfecution they call the Reformation of the Church, and believe that they do no Hurt by it, but only their Duty: As the Jews and Pharifees, when they crucified Chrift, and perfecuted his Disciples, said that they cut off a blasphemous Seducer, and seditious Rebels. This is the Way they carry on the War fo obffinately, and because they can persuade themfelves, would perfuade the World, that they act justly, piously and meritoriously.

XV. The Austrians love of Honour, Ambi-The Amtion, and Incredulity, or Diffidence, who nei-bition and ther content with the Title of Arch-Duke, ty of the affect those of King and Emperor, nor thank- Austrians. ful for their Election into those high Dignities, infift upon being hareditarily fo, foon violate their Word, prophane their Covenants, and break their Oaths and Reverfals as often as they please, by a facrilegious Fetch of the Jesuits, or Dispensation of the Pope. For in Bohemia the elected Kings and Emperors might have reigned as peaceably as the Hæreditary, if they had not pretended to the Honour of Hæreditary Government, had not fought out another Fower than that to which they were elected, and fo kept to their Agreement, and given the Protestants no Suspicion of Persecution. But when they had done all this, they first gave N 2 Caule

Cause for a War, and as the Chronicle of the Monastery of Bolistaw gives us the saying of the first raiser of this Family: In CONFIRMING THE PRIVILEGES OF THE BOHEMIANS THEY HAVE PEN AND INK ENOUGH, BUT UPON A PROPER OCCASION ALL MAY BE CUT OFF WITH THE NECK: So they have done now. Matthias and Ferdinand, have freely broke the Oaths and Reversals they took in Bohemia for the Defence of the Peace of the Evangelics, and by a most turbulent, preconceiv'd Opinion have determin'd that no Faith is to be kept with Heretics; whereas neither is this Usage Christian, nor are the Evangelics, Heretics. Whence they have brought upon themselves Contempt and these troubles, and by not keeping their Faith have loft it.

The beffial aras.

XVI. The bloody and bestial Nature and in-Nature of tolerable Yoke of the Spaniards and the rest of the Spani- the Papifts. For though they would be thought very mild, and by their deceitful Tongue promife humanity; yet they do not govern the Kingdoms and Provinces in their Possession as good Fathers and true Shepherds; but, as Enemies, Oppressors and Tyrants, lay them wast: rob the People of their Liberties and Privileges; chuse rather to bear them down by a fervile Yoke and cruel War, than to reign in Peace; will not tolerate Protestant Christians in their Dominions, when they can tolerate blafphemous Jews, and the most impious of Men, and encourage them all; call only Protestants, Heretics, Rebels, Seditious and unworthy of Life, take and torture them with most horrible Punishments and cruel Deaths, to give their Eyes Pleafure. O Clemency! Whose Government all Mankind, especially the poor Christians abhor. Ferdinand might have lawfully reign'd in Bohemia, if he would have accepted the Kingdom 10

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dom peaceably, not depress'd it with Wars, depriv'd the Nobles of their Immunities and Dignities, the Evangelics of their Religion, Life or Safety, and restor'd Peace to the Empire. If he would have let every one enjoy his Liberty, his Conscience, and antient good things, he had not breath'd out Persecutions and Death and Banns against all Protestants. But as the contrary hap ned and innocent Blood was thirsted after; hence a justifiable provocation was given the Evangelics to their lawful Defense, and even a War it self.

XVII. The affected Blindness and curfed Ti- The blindmidity of some Protestants who will not yet see ness and fearfulness that it is not so much the business of their of some Country as of their Religion that is to be done; Protestants and therefore they will not joyn their Forces with the Confederates, for the Defense of the Gospel and the curbing the Papilts, or for the fpeedy procuring a firm Peace: But idly look upon all the Violence and Oppression of their Neighbours without any compassion; fearing the Dangers of the Event of War, that if the Protestants should happen to be overcome, they themfelves might fuffer Perfecution in common with Thus while others were oppress'd and forfaken, they choic rather to cultivate Peace with the Papists and to enjoy the Delights of a transitory Life; which then they will obtain, when they fall off to them. For they fee the dreadful Beaft strong; reckon up his Successes, think upon the Weakness, fewness and slaughter of the Saints who fight against him; and doubt whether the Lamb will overcome. admire the wily Beaft, and contrary to what Moses did by his Faith, chuse rather to delight

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in Sin with the Ægyptians, than to suffer Persecution in contrition with Christ and his People. By which wickedness they add Courage to the Anti-Christians, provoke God to continue this War, and in the end to punish them by it.

The Sethe Saxon by the Spaniard.

XVIII. The horrid Seduction of and ill-adviduction of fing Authority over the Saxon from the Spanish Austrians by their Doctors and Counsellors, who although he had not long before that made a fecret Treaty with Matthias and Ferdinand; yet the Affairs of Bohemia looking doubtfully, he had conceiv'd hope of the Kingdom, of which when he was disappointed, he envied the Palatine the Crown, and pretending that the Calvinists defign'd to abolish Popery and Lutheranism, he concluded that the Evangelics were not to be defended against Anti-Christ, but to be deserted and oppressed. Moreover he march'd a strong Army against the Lusatians, the Confederates of Bohemia, and the Lutherans themselves incorporated with them, and, sparing no kind of cruelty, promoted the Oppression of the Bohemians on the side of Bautzen. But under Pretext of a Neutrality he deferts the neighbouring Evangelical Churches, obtains nothing at all for the poor Sufferers by his jejune Intercessions, is neither regarded, nor yet grows the Wifer. He thinks that no grief can attend Christ, or loss the Germanic Liberty, or cares not how that goes, or whether the neighbouring Churches and Provinces are rooted out, provided he and his can but remain fafe. But now he and his Adhærents fee the contrary, while they feel the avenging Hand of God. The rest of the Protestants bewitch'd by his Authority, together with the Imperial Ciries, do the same, and like gaping Brutes, void

void of Christian Sympathy, despise the tribulation of Christ's Members, expecting the sorbearance and savour of Anti-Christ; which then they will obtain, when he shall resolve to keep Faith with Heretics. Mean time, God seems to be afflicting them with a long War; so that now they are acquainted with Sufferings, they will learn how to succour the Distress'd, and not to put their trust in Truce-breakers.

XIX. The Neglect or Omission of Christian The ne-Discipline, Prudence and Conscience by most gleet of Evangelics; who not being instructed and obli-Christian ged, (and therefore not minding which fide Discipline, they fight for) freely think they may indifferently and Confand without violation of Conscience, inlift for cience. the Papists as well as the Protestants. Hence multitudes of them bear Arms against God and their Consciences, against the Church and the Truth, against their Country and their Brethren; and then they use their Arms as basely and as cruelly, as the Papists themselves, while they should be defending the Protestants and setting themfelves against the Power of Anti-Christ. Luther at one time wrote and published Mandates in the Name of Jesus Christ, that none of the faithful should bear Arms against the Protestants, or joyn themselves with Papists. Now the Lutherans take pay indifferently under both; nay all of them, in a manner, fooner joyn with the Papists than the oppressed, will sooner be partakers of their Tyranny, their Crimes and their Punishments, than of the Cross of Christ: By their Assistance they increase the Strength of Anti-Christ, inflame her Cruelty, and devour the Lords little Flock. O ye Lambs! Certain Divines of Wittenburgh wrote to the Bohemians and the

rest of the Lutherans, rather to undergo Banishments and Martyrdoms, than to fall off to Popery. But God beholds how they fuccour the banished, how far they are from curbing those, who throw the diffressed into Exile, and how they go on with Tyrants to torment them. Thefe things cannot proceed from Christian Prudence, from a good Conscience, the keeping of which God by this War is preparing to Reward, and the neglect of it to punish.

The opthe Bobemians.

XX. The wicked Oppression of the Bohemians, pression of who when they would have given an Account of their Conduct and their punishing the Traytors to their Country (at which they faw Strangers unanimously offended) before the Imperial Senate and Judgment Seat, before the whole World, and have clear'd themselves of the Crime of Rebellion and Lese-Majesty, which was so plaufibly charg'd to them, they were not admitted to a hearing, a Privilege denied them, though allowed every Offender. When they Petitioned the Electoral College that the Election of Ferdinand to the Empire might be defer'd, till cognisance were taken of those Disorders, and the Justice on either fide might be made to appear, and fo Ferdinand and they might be reconcil'd, they were rebuff'd: After which they were condemn'd unheard, treated with a thousand Abuses, Reproaches and Injuries, and laftly broken to pieces by the Arms of the ELECTORS and cut off by abominable Executions; when if they had been admitted and heard, Peace might have been established. Now God seems to revenge so many barbarous Injuries by the continuance of the War, and the laying wast the Empire.

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XXI. The detestable suggishness, tergiversation The Slugof the Political Evangelics and their treacherous giffness, Desertion of their nearest Brethren, which God tergiversafuffers to spread among them, because he knows tion, &c. their time of Punishment is at Hand. These litical Ewhen they faw the Papifts making, renewing and vangelies. confirming of Leagues, joyning their Forces, and meeting together from all the Corners of the World, and attending their Affairs with the utmost Industry: These, bolder than those, stir not a step, dissolve their Unions, break their Leagues, give way to discord, do every thing remissly, and whilft Christ is afflicted and Scourg'd in his Members, and his feemless Coat rent, they think they have no business to grieve or to Sympathize. And thus they too good natur'dly pretend, that they are not personally hurt, that their Religion is not yet taken away from them, and therefore that they have no reason for taking up Arms. In which they have more Humanity for the barbarous Enemy, than for the poor Household of Faith, and think that Religion is not to be defended while present with them, but to be recovered when loft, by tempting God at last. Like Soldiers standing in an Army, and declining with others to fire against the Enemy, because they are not yet wounded or shot through by them, as if Life and Safety were to be recover'd and defended after Wounds or Death. Nor will they scrutinize any deeper into the Causes of this War; for which reason they will not fuffer themselves to be convinced of the Truth, contrary to that they have fallley preconceiv'd, think they are under no obligation to give Succour or do Justice to oppress'd Innocence. The Bohemians and Palatines promis d themselves their Assistance; but it was either מסמ

not given at all, or not brought feafonably enough to their relief. Now these think not a Word about the Matter, nor willingly hear of it; but either despair, or dream that they can resist the like Calamity by themselves: Like those Country-men, who when a Fire is broke out in a Neighbour's House, take no Pains to extinguish it, will not run to it time enough, but every one looks to his own Cottage; and if the very next Neighbour takes Fire, they are confident, that they are able to keep off the Flames from their own House; but by and by the Wind rifes, the Flames spread, and they are forced to leave the House and their own Goods to the Mercy of the Fire. Thus this Fire in Bohemia might easily have been extinguished, and the Flames suffocated with the Flames of Babylon, if all the Protestants had seasonably affisted the Bohemian and Palatine, and had not imagined no Hurt could come to them from their Conflagration. Now many of them feel the fcorching Heat of a very great Fire, while themselves learn to part with their Goods, not daring to mention their Grievances, or fo much as to beg for a Mitigation of their Calamities; but to leave all to the Difcretion of the Austrio-Spaniards, and other fuch barbarous Incendiaries, and a revenging Soldiery.

The Idolatry and Licentiousness in the Papacy, where God centious and his Word are neglected, while the Pope ness in the Papacy.

Whence a downright turning aside from God, Impiety, Superstition, Adoration and Invocation of Creatures, the work of Men's Hands, love

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love of Earthly Things only, Tyranny and Cruelty over the Consciences and Bodies of the defeated Evangelics, Lufts, Rapines and innumerable other Wickednesses reign among them. All which things God is now avenging as he in former Ages plagued in this War, the Israelites with Wars for their idolatrous Backslidings, and such like Impieties. For tho' the Papists often overcome, yet they themselves are not without Wounds; but are bruised, laid wast, and always afraid of Seditions, or rather of the Divine Vengeance, always paying Armies to go to flaughter with, and facrifice themselves to the Lamb, while they are invoking their Mock-Gods and Goddesses. Thus, There is no Peace with the Wicked, Saith my God, and the Rejoycing of the Wicked is short.

XXIII. That frequent Apostasy of the E- The fretheir Impatience and Murmurs a- quent Against God, their questioning his Providence, Impatience their Inhospitality and Inhumanity towards the &c. of the Exiles of Christ and their afflicted Fellow-Evangelics. Citizens, their Contempt and Defertion of their Neighbours, their Luxury in Food and Rayment, their Pride, Avarice, Lust and Security unrepented of, with other Crimes of that Sort, by which they boldly offended God, and grieved Christ and his Members: They betray the Imaginations of their Hearts, that they are of those, who believe for a Season, but in a Time of Tryal fall off, unmindful of their Whom it hath feemed Good to God thus to reveal, or to fosten them to their Duty. For what did they not at length devife ? faith the Lord.

The fatal Pacification of F Prague. Of

XXIV. The last and chief Cause is the FATAL PACIFICATION of PRAGUE brought upon the Stage of Europe in the midst of the A& of a very Bloody Tragedy, which comprehends all the afore-going Causes in it, and exceeds them in every Sense. For the Saxon forgetful of the Social League and his Oaths; after the Death of the King of Sueden, and the defeat at Norlingen, condescended to a Treaty with the Emperor at Prague, Anno 1635; which what pestiferous Mischiefs it brought upon Church and State, the horrible Metamorphosis of the whole Empire, and of Europe it felf, presents to the Eyes of all. Now the Austrian Dictators and the Saxon imposing upon the States by the specious Name of PEACE. and fo involving them in a War far more burthensome, have got this by it, that he has loft his ancient Authority as well in the Empire, as with Foreigners; and they by their new Oppressions have very largely encreased the Harred of all the World, fince they have been crying out Peace, Peace, Peace, as a fifth Gospel to all, and yet have filled all the Corners of the World with new Flames of War-And why? 'Tis apparent from the Prague Decree, that to all these new Creatures of the Pacificators, Their God is their Belly; their Religion a Trade; their Devotion Hypocrify; their Mother Simony; their Espousals Covetousness; their Off-spring the Reproach of Christianity; their End Security; Atheism is under the Mask of Religion; and its condign Reward, the Blaze of Hell.

All these things may be handled more copioutly. But that I may say all in one Word; THESE The last Hour is the worst Time, let us watch! Those Things which God had decreed and the Scriptures had foretold are now come to pass. Sins by Sins, Calamities by Calamities, Wars by Wars are heaped up, punished, purged, melted and calcined. Many wicked Men act wickedly and never grow wise; but the prudent understand.

Blessed are they who suffer Persecution for Righteousness Sake, for theirs is the Kingdom of God, and a powerful Reward in Heaven. He that shall persevere unto the End shall be saved; he that has worshipped the Beast and taken his Mark, shall drink the Wine of the Wrath of God, and shall be dam-

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Wherefore, Christian Reader and Lover of heavenly Truth, and antient Liberty; as often as you are inwardly troubled, as often as you hear and reflect upon these vile Slanders, that the Bohemian Rebels were the Authors of those Evils that have befallen us; that they took up defensive Arms without Cause, that the Palatine took Part in those Commotions from a Desire of Glory, that the Calvinists designed to cut off the Lutherans, that the Austrians were moderate and justified by their Victories, with other Darts and Flings of this Kind; fo often have Recourse to these Caufes, and you will vindicate your Friends. He that will be blind, let him still be blind; he that will infult the Miserable, admire the Beast, caper with his Victories and be vile; let him go on, offend, dance and be more vile. But he will not thus end the War with Peace, nor will he have the usual Recesses of Delight and Convertation, till fuch Time as he either repents,

repents, or is overtaken by that Day, wherein every one shall be rewarded according to
what he has done; when the Persecutors and
inhuman Deserters of the least of Christ's distressed Ones, and all Tyrants and Worshippers of the Beast shall be cast into Everlasting
Fire, prepared for the Devil and his Angels,
and tormented without End. As to those who
contend with you, that the Bohemians are conquered, and therefore chatter that their Cause
is bad: Be but silent, and a very Heathen will
answer them for you.

Quisquis ab eventu facta notanda putat.

Luke xiii. Reckoners of strange Causes: Think you that these were greater Sinners than all other Men, because they have suffered such Things? In no wise; I tell you except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

The Sins To speak the Truth, the principal Sins of of the Bo- the Bohemians were, Contempt of a Gospel Minibermians. stry, Luxury in Food and Apparel, Neglect of the Poor and Oppression of the Subject, an idle and

hadring Defense of the Gospel, a Cause so excellent, that God most justly punisheth the Desertion of it with his Destruction and Chastisement beyond all other Neglects. For God's Sake, Has not Germany laid snoring, and still snoreth plunged in these Sins to the same or a greater Degree? Has not she proworked, doth not she still provoke God to chastise her? How often was the Church of straed delivered into the Hands of her Enemies? How many Kingdoms have been taken from

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the Christians by the Turks? Hath not the Beaft Power given him to war with the Chriflians, and to overcome them? Who can fay therefore, that the Cause of the Saints, of the Church and of the Christians is bad? and condemn them, and justify the Beaft, Tyrants and Turks? They are overcome, not by the Goodness of the Enemies Cause; but by their greater Number, and too flack a Defense of a righteous Cause; in which fince the Germans cannot excel them, let them beware, that they fall not into the fame or greater Calamities than those they have experienced, rather than please themselves in condemning the Bohemians and Palatines, and justifying Anti-Christ. And supposing the Bohemians had not taken up defenfive Arms; but had given up themselves and all belonging to them as Sheep to the flaughter, or had revolted to Popery: what Good would the Germans have received from thence? The Bohemians, if they had turned Papifis themselves, would have vexed the Germans most heartily, and fubdued them to Anti-Christ: As some Apostates now do. But Bohemia, by taking up Arms alarmed all the World, that the Cruelty of Anti-Christ and the Righteousness of Gop might be made known, that the Imaginations of the Hearts of many might be revealed, that Christians might be tryed and watch, that God might shew forth his Glory; and laftly, that a peculiar Good might redound from hence to the true Church: Nor doth any thing come to pass, without the will of our heavenly Father. Now let the Gainfayers litigate with the Replications, Apologies and Deductions of the Bohemians, with the Protestations, Wrongs, Martyrdoms and Blood of the Pala-

Palatines (the Cry of which goes up to Heaven) as also with their invincible Consciences (which never yielded to Punishments) and with the Souls of those who cry out under the Altar for God's Vengeance, with the Tears of their most afflicted Survivors, their Widows. their little Ones, and fo of every Creature : And after they themselves have abused Peace under Evangelical Princes, have groaned under a Popish Magistrate for two hundred Years. have been worried by fo many Tricks of that Race of Vipers the Jesuits, and been plagued as the Bohemians and Palatines have now been ; then let them pass what Sentence they will. Now they ought rather to have condoled with the oppressed, to have succoured them, and bravely have defended themselves with them against so great a Power and Tyranny of the AUSTRIO-SPANIARDS, and by Repentance and Prayers ardently to have implored the Affiftance and Protection of God.

Farewel, Good Christian, thou constant Lover of true Religion, and thy Country's Liberty, Farewel.

THOU our Lord God Almighty, Everlasting Father of infinite Mercy and Compassions, remember not our Iniquities: Stay thine Hand; remember thy Servants, and hear their Groans for the Peace of Jerusalem. Deliver, O God, Israel from all her Troubles. Lord hear, Lord grant, Lord attend and accomplish it: Do not thou Delay, my God, for thy Name's Sake, because thy City, and thy People are called after thy Name.

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